

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1928

NUMBER 3

Three Essentials For Good Weaving

The No. 17 Sliding Bar Warp Stop Motion. It is designed to relieve the weaver of everything except drawing in and tying the broken end. It stops the loom with the shuttle in the left hand box, with harnesses level, with the crank in proper position for drawing in the thread, with bank indicated on which end is down and the yarn open where the end is broken.

The No. 32 Midget Feeler. It makes the minimum possible waste—less than that made by the most expert and attentive weavers on common looms. And there is no lost time for stopping the loom; without labor or attention from the weaver.

The No. 21 Stafford Thread Cutter. It eliminates seconds from whipped-in and trailing ends.

Look Them Over at the Greenville show and **talk it over** with our experts, who will be there to serve you.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

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WHY

TIMKENS SWEEP ON

THE WAY in which Timken Bearings have swept into dominance in so many types of industrial equipment has become the talk of all Industry. So radically and so rapidly have previous ideas of bearing performance been revolutionized by Timken Tapered Roller Bearings that the mechanical reasons which made this performance possible are sometimes lost sight of:

RADIAL LOADS AND THRUST LOADS Because of their tapered construction, Timken Bearings carry without compromise radial loads, thrust loads, or both loads in any combination, making possible more simple, compact, effective, wear-proof, and rigid mountings.

GREATER LOAD AREA Timkens are line contact bearings. Size for size, they have a greater capacity because the loads are distributed on the entire length of the rolls, cup and cone, instead of being concentrated on a very small area.

POSITIVELY ALIGNED ROLLS The design of the Timken Bearing provides for full contact along the entire length of the roll, cone and cup. The rolls are positively aligned to the axis of the cone and cup, thus allowing the bearing to function continuously at its full extra capacity.

WEAR-PROOF The longer life of Timken Bearings and their greater resistance to wear is made possible because the loads are distributed over the entire length of the rolls, cone and cup; because of the fact that radial, thrust and combination loads are provided for; because of the special analysis electric furnace Timken steel; because the parts are case hardened to

give them a glass-hard outer surface with a tough elastic inner core; and because each part is made to extremely accurate dimensions. Even after hundreds of millions of revolutions, wear in a Timken Bearing is so slight as to be practically imperceptible even when measured by delicate instruments.

A PRECISION PRODUCT So accurately and precisely made is the Timken Bearing that it has become the universal standard on machine tool spindles, where a few years ago such accuracy was thought beyond attainment.

FRICTIONLESS The Timken Bearing is practically 100% frictionless: The higher load capacity and greater wear resistance of tapered line contact are thus obtained at an insignificant power loss almost impossible to calculate.

TAKE-UP IN ASSEMBLY The take-up feature in the Timken Bearing is a great advantage in assembly. Manufacturers find this to be of tremendous benefit, as it allows for minor machine irregularities, the locating of gears, etc. Last but not least, since slight wear is inevitable in any machine that revolves—(regardless of any statements to the contrary)—the Timken Bearing is designed for this take-up without affecting the proper operation of the bearing.

Revolutionizing operating and maintenance costs and stepping up production, they have brought a new day of manufacturing economies. Machine performance, never before thought possible, is now an accomplished fact. Timken dominance was inevitable. Timkens are sweeping on—wherever wheels and shafts turn.

TIMKEN *Tapered Roller* **BEARINGS**



* Obsolete Equipment

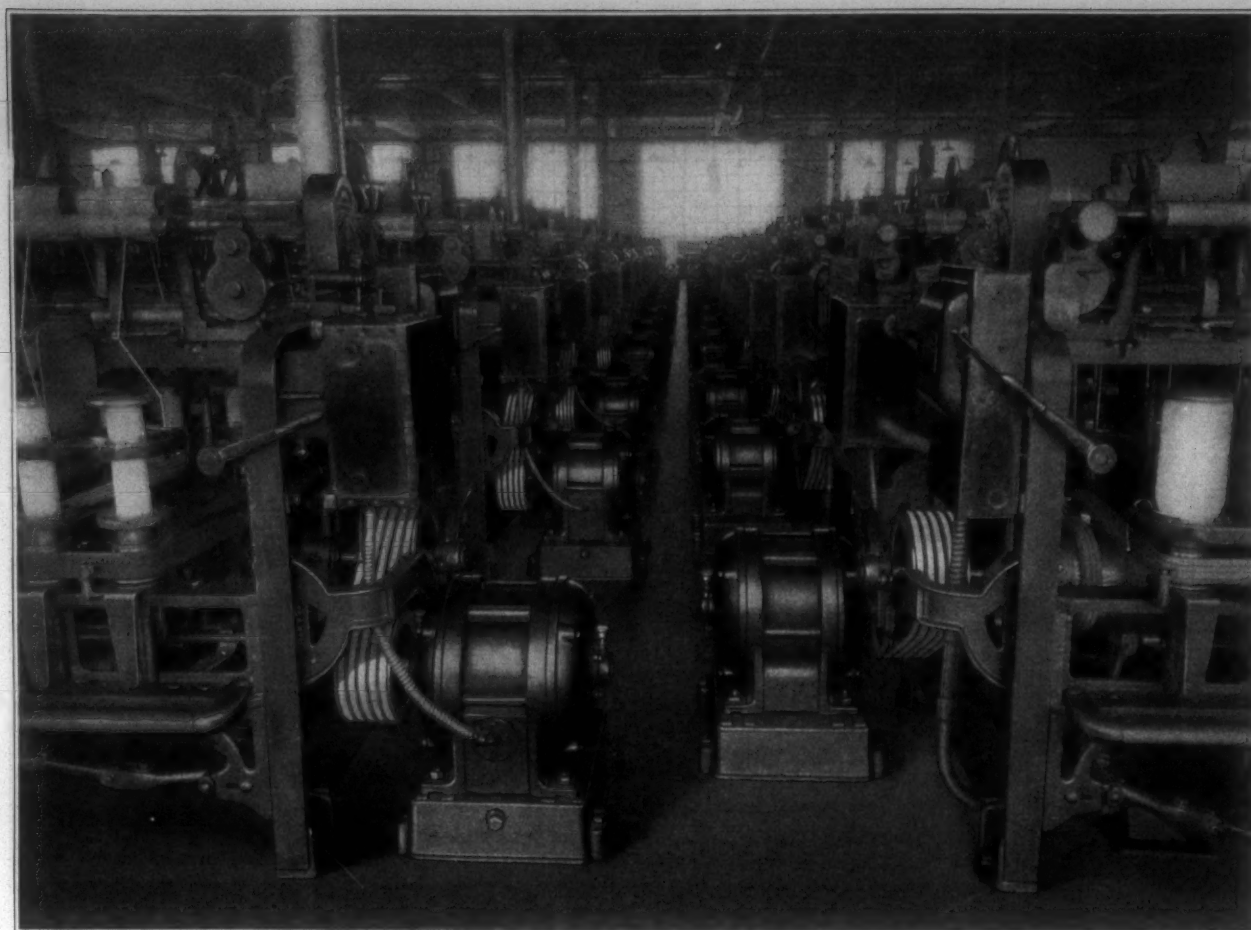
HERE is one source of loss that management can control. And through it gain control over other items as well.

For example — When labor costs mount higher, new equipment may bring lower unit cost. Lower unit cost in turn brings competitive advantages. A chance to operate at capacity. Reduced overhead. More sales. More profit.

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Martha Mills,
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Smoother Starting and Running



Allis-Chalmers motors have been used extensively in Textile Mills for thirty years. The design has kept abreast with the newest requirements. Bearings are sealed against entrance of dust or escape of lubricant. They are reliable and efficient in operation and may be furnished with either sleeve or roller bearings. Allis-Chalmers Motors and Texrope Drives form a combination that is unequalled for smooth and continuous operation of textile equipment.

TEXROPE DRIVES applied to spinning frames or twisters provide cushioned starting with increased life for motor and cylinder bearings and elimination of broken cylinder heads.

Should one or even two Texropes happen to break it will not necessitate a shut down with a consequent loss of production, as the remaining Texropes will carry the load until stopping time.

Inspection of Texrope Drives shows at a glance their condition. Maintenance is very low as the Texropes last a long time and may be replaced at a nominal cost. The maintenance charges for Texrope Drives in a number of mills average about one dollar per frame per year.

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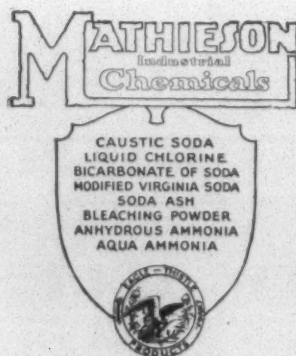
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With Liquid Caustic Soda,
"Delivered Cost"
 Means delivered into your process

You are cordially invited to visit Mathieson Headquarters, Booths 115-116, Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C., Oct. 15-20, 1928.



NOT long ago one of our representatives was discussing handling costs with a customer whose plant is so located that the delivered costs of solid and liquid caustic are exactly the same. This customer could see no economy in changing to 50% caustic liquor—until he discovered upon investigation that his handling cost on the solid material in drums was around 20 cents a hundred pounds or \$4.00 a ton!

In comparing solid and liquid caustic soda, the important thing is the cost of each *delivered into your process*. To consider only works prices and freight rates is to overlook the greatest factor in favor of liquid caustic—the ease and economy of handling it in the plant. Contrast this with the handling of solid caustic—unloading many drums, transferring them to point of use, cutting them open, dis-

solving the solid caustic, disposing of the worthless, empty drums—at a cost ranging from \$2.00 to \$6.00 a ton. Is it any wonder that many large consumers prefer liquid caustic because of its great convenience, even where practically no saving is offered?

Mathieson has specialized in the distribution of caustic soda in liquid form and maintains at both Saltville and Niagara Falls plants a fleet of the latest type caustic liquor tank cars. Consumers who are interested in liquid caustic are invited to consult with the Mathieson technical staff as to approved methods of handling, storage, dilution, etc. Our Bulletin No. 270, "Liquid Caustic Soda", also contains much practical data of value to all those who use caustic soda in either liquid or solid form. Let us send you a copy of this valuable eight-page bulletin.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897

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Discussion of Cost Outline Prepared By Cotton Textile Institute

Predetermined Normal Production.

No method of textile costing can be said to be truly scientific which, in order to obtain a so-called fabric cost, uses as a basis any volume of production either manufactured or to be manufactured by machines whose normal capacity is continually in excess of that established volume. The point of view of such a method is entirely unscientific since it cannot, and makes no attempt, according to its basic principles, to give an accurate or intelligent explanation of manufacturing experiences either with respect to production or the cost of production.

The predetermined normal production that is suggested in the cost outline prepared by the Cotton-Textile Institute as a basis for computing normal costs, is, after all, nothing more or less than a predetermined actual production. It is obviously not a true normal production since it is not in any way associated with possibilities either ideal or normal, nor can it be used effectively to measure such possibilities.

The word "normal" is derived from the Latin "norma,"—a carpenter's rule—a standard by which not only the lengths of objects can be length between them, the latter obmeasured, but the variations in jective being primarily the purpose for establishing the standard.

Normal Production.

In the textile industry, therefore, the normal production would naturally be understood to be that production which can be reasonably obtained in a fixed number of operating hours under established manufacturing conditions. The normal production, for instance, of a loom weaving a certain fabric for 55 hours would be its 100 per cent theoretical production, less a reasonable allowance for unavoidable stoppage. This production represents a measure of possible attainment, and is the only intelligent yardstick by which actual accomplishments may be gauged.

While in computing this normal production for a fixed number of hours, it is proper to deduct from the 100 per cent maximum theoretical production, an allowance for necessary and usual stoppage of machinery, it is altogether unnecessary and impracticable to further reduce this production by an allow-

By Frederick Moore, C.P.A., of Rhyne Moore & Thies, Textile Cost Engineers, Charlotte, N. C.

In the accompanying article, Mr. Moore, well known textile cost engineer, takes exception to some of the principles set forth by the Cotton-Textile Institute in its recent treatise "Principles of Predetermining Cotton Manufacturing Costs," published in these columns September 6th. Mr. Moore, while in no way depreciating the splendid work being done by the Institute, does question the soundness of principles of cost accounting outlined by the Institute. He submits his article in response to the Institute's request for suggestions upon this subject.—Editor.

ance for idle time occurring either during these hours or any future operating hours. Such a deduction precludes the opportunity of measuring the difference between actual accomplishments and normal possibilities during any current operating period. It also reduces the normal production to such an extent that the resulting figure of production not only is an unreliable guide to current possibilities, but tends to retard industrial effort since it is possible, during any actual full time operating period, to obtain a production much in excess of that which has been forecast as a normal production, but which, in fact, is neither a normal nor an actual production.

Production data prepared in this manner cannot explain causes for high costs, much less measure the extent or cost of subnormal manufacturing conditions, since they do not deal in any way with normal machine capacities. They should have little or no appeal to a manufacturer who desires to know more about what he can do, more about what he is doing, and more about why he is not doing what he has computed he can do. To be sound, cost methods must be founded upon principles which are prepared to deal alike both with cause and effect. Fabric costs derived from them must be more than mere advance statements of actual experiences, whether present or remote.

Whether or not it is the desire of a manufacturer to compute the cost of a fabric on the basis of its normal cost, its probable actual cost, or both, it is altogether unnecessary for him to compute in advance either the total normal or the total actual production of his mill as a basis for arriving at such a cost.

Since the normal loom production

of each fabric during a distinct number of hours, can be determined with a positive degree of accuracy by computing the normal production of one loom, it is not only inadvisable, but impracticable for the purpose of predetermining an individual fabric cost, to extend the calculations so as to compute in advance either the total normal or the total actual mill production.

Even if it were expedient to compute such total productions as a basis for predetermining costs, such estimates of production would be grossly inaccurate due to frequent changes in machinery assignments, occasional changes in machinery speeds, and constant change in operating schedules. In fact, the use of total estimated production would require such a constant readjustment of cost as to discourage any constant effort upon the part of a mill accountant to keep up with them.

Normal Production is Most Constant.

Experience indicates that with respect to the matter of production, that production which remains the most constant, over a period of time, is the normal production of a loom or spindle, such production remaining practically fixed and is changed only as normal changes are made in speeds, even though the actual production of those spindles and looms is constantly shifting. It is therefore evident that normal machinery production is the only reliable basis by which a normal or stationary cost can be obtained, and the only basis of production which serves to indicate and measure not only non-production and subnormal production, but the cost of such failure.

Objects in Finding Costs.

There are three major objects for which costs are prepared:

1. As a basis for directing sales.
2. As a basis for comparing actual accomplishments with normal possibilities and locating promptly the amount, the cause and the effect of any variations upon the normal cost of each fabric.
3. As a basis for comparing the cost of like products between mills. Depending upon conditions, a greater or less degree of importance may at times be attached to each one of these objects but under usual conditions each one of them has its distinct and relative importance.

Any cost method which by its plan of operation not only places undue emphasis on any one of these objects to the exclusion of the others, but whose basic principles are such as to be unable to consider intelligently but one of these subjects, cannot be said to be fundamentally sound.

It would seem that the Cotton-Textile Institute, in a conscientious effort to correct the evils of price cutting, has advanced principles of accounting directed to the solution of sales problems while practically ignoring those other problems directly associated with manufacturing and the cost of production—problems encountered daily by mill executives.

Costs Defined

Many conflicting ideas may exist with respect to a proper definition of cost. Notwithstanding this fact, however, cost, whether predetermined or ascertained, invariably consists of two factors:

1. The normal manufacturing cost of actual production.
2. The actual cost of non-production.

The normal manufacturing cost of actual production, considering one unit of a fabric as a basis, is that cost obtained by applying the normal production of a loom making that fabric during a fixed number of hours, to the total expense necessary to secure not only this normal loom production, but the normal production of all machinery required to furnish yarn for this loom.

Cost of Non-Production

The actual cost of non-production constitutes the cost of idle machinery and partial failure at times with respect to operating machinery. Its existence has been recognized as a

(Continued on Page 34)

Southern Textile Association News

Semi-Annual Meeting Southern Textile Association

The semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., Friday Morning, October 19th.

This is Friday of the Southern Textile Exposition week and the meeting will only be a morning session.

Present indications are that there will be a great number of mill managers, superintendents and overseers present from every textile State in the South.

Carl R. Harris, superintendent Erwin Cotton Mills No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C., is president of the association and will preside over the meeting. L. L. Brown, manager, International Shoe Company's new plant at Malvern, Ark., is vice-president and will assist Mr. Harris with the meeting.

The program committee has been fortunate in securing for this meeting several very prominent and outstanding men who will take part in the program.

The program as announced by the committee will be as follows; and will center around the general theme of "Progress."

Meeting will be called to order by President Carl R. Harris, Friday morning, October 19th at 10:00 a. m. in the ball room of the Poinsett Hotel. After the invocation the order of the program will be:

Address by Herbert G. Beede, Secretary, Fales & Jenks Machine Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

The Advantage of the High Speed Roller Spindle, by R. H. DeMott, general sales manager, S K F Industries, New York City.

New Fabric Constructions made from All-Celane Yarns and Celanese in Conjunction with other Fibres, by Robert G. Dort, Fabric Dept., New York office, Celanese Corporation of America, New York City.

Extended Labor System, by P. A. Smith, general superintendent, Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

New Southern Inventions: An opportunity will be given Southern men to explain any new inventions which have originated in the South during the past two years.

Reports from Section Chairman: Those who have held meetings since the annual meeting at Wrightsville Beach in June.

Spinners Division.

Eastern Carolina Division.

Master Mechanics Division.

Report from Texas Textile Association affiliated with the Southern Textile Association.

The meeting will adjourn at 12:30 p. m., at which time there will be a luncheon served in the main dining room of the Poinsett Hotel.

The program at the luncheon will be in charge of a committee of men from Greenville, S. C., who are connected with the textile industry and those who have attended a Southern

Textile Association luncheon in Greenville during the show will know that there is no need to worry about entertainment.

Hart Scholarship Fund Awarded

The scholarship fund of \$500.00 offered each year by the Hart Products Corporation, New York City, through the Southern Textile Association to help some worthy boy or girl obtain a college education, has been awarded for 1928 according to an announcement from J. M. Gregg, secretary of the association.

The committee has awarded two scholarships of \$250.00 each as they did last year. The award this year was made to Marvin Amos Law, Paw Creek, N. C., and Steele Milton Muwee, Pacolet Mills, S. C.

Both of these young men will study textiles, Marvin Amos Law at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., and Steele Milton Muwee at Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.

The papers submitted by these young men on "The Development of the Textile Industry in their particular State, County or City" will appear in the textile magazines at an early date.

In announcing the award, Mr. Gregg said:

"The association is indeed sorry that it is not possible to aid all of the worthy applicants. However, it is hoped that more firms will follow the good example of the Hart Products Corporation so that it will be possible to be of assistance to more of our young boys and girls in the textile industry."

Sonneborn Offers Prizes To S. T. A. Members

PRIZES aggregating \$500.00 for the best papers on various phases of cotton manufacturing have been offered members of the Southern Textile Association by L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., manufacturing chemists for the textile industry, New York City, it is announced by J. M. Gregg, secretary of the association.

The prizes will be divided among members representing the several divisions of the association. The divisions selected for the awards are: The Carders' Division, Spinners' Division, Weavers' Division to also include slashers and the Dyers', Finishers', Bleachers' and Mercerizers' Division.

Any member of the Southern Textile Association is entitled to compete for these prizes. Members of the various State Divisions of the association are as eligible as members of the parent body. They will, however, confine their papers to one subject.

A committee from the association will be appointed to judge the papers submitted and the winners in each division will read their paper at first meeting thereafter of that division, when the prizes offered for that division will be awarded. The

winning papers will also be published in the various textile magazines and will be included in the Book of Proceedings of the Southern Textile Association.

The awards for the various divisions are:

Carders: \$40.00; \$25.00 for best paper submitted; \$15.00 second best.

Spinners: \$40.00; \$25.00 for best paper submitted; \$15.00 second best.

Weavers and Slashers: \$70.00; \$25.00 for best paper submitted from the weavers; \$40.00 for second best. Best paper from the slashers \$25.00; second best \$10.00.

Dyers, Finishers, Bleachers, and Mercerizers: \$100.00 to be divided into four first prizes of \$25.00 each.

The committees handling these awards have suggested for each division subjects upon which to write. These subjects are to serve merely as a guide, any member being at liberty to choose his own subject, which must be confined to one department of the mill.

The subjects suggested are as follows:

Carders

"Keeping of Numbers" (to include).

1. Moisture content of each lot of cotton taken before started in mill.

2. Adjustment of waste made for each different character of cotton when started in mill.

3. At what process, or processes, are changes made and why at that process?

4. What range (stated in per cent) is allowed from standard before a change is made?

5. How often are weightings made at processes which are changed?

The second subject suggested to the carders:

"Practical Methods of Carding." To include opening, picking, carding, drawing and fly frames.

Spinners

"Practical Methods of Spinning." To include: Most practical drafts, setting of rolls and speeds for a given number of yarn.

Weavers

"Practical Methods of Weaving." To include: Efficiency, economy and help management.

Slashers

"Practical Methods of Slashing." To include: Warp preparation; leiceing; sizing preparation and application; drying; application of yarn to loom beam.

Bleachers

"Give the advantages or disadvantages of a steep gray sour and single boil against a two-boil process on cotton piece goods."

Dyers

"How can vat colors be as fast when dyed on both cellulose vegetable oils and waxes if the oils and waxes have to be removed in piece bleaching? Why not eliminate oils and waxes first and dye the cellulose only?"

Finishers

"If a water mangle is a mangle and not a washing machine, what is the best mangling temperature on cotton fabrics?"

Give reasons for temperature control on starching mangles.

State benefits to be gained by cooling before calendering.

Mercerizers

"Describe advantages and disadvantages of eliminating cotton oils and waxes before mercerizing and also mercerizing before eliminating the cotton oils and waxes on yarns and piece goods that have to be subsequently bleached."

The offering of the prizes should arouse much interest among various mill men and result in many helpful and interesting papers of much practical benefit to the entire industry.

The committee urges that the papers from the dyers, finishers, bleachers and mercerizers be submitted by November 1st so that the winning papers can be read at the fall meeting of that section which will be held at Greenville, S. C., sometime in November.

All other papers entered in the contest must be mailed on or before January 1st, 1929 to J. M. Gregg, secretary, Southern Textile Association, 519 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C., who will turn them over to the committees appointed to judge the papers.

Program for Master Mechanics Meeting

The fall meeting of the Master Mechanics Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., Tuesday, October 16th.

This is Tuesday of the Southern Textile Exposition and will be known as Master Mechanics' day.

The meeting will only be a morning session so there will be ample time in the afternoon to take in the exposition.

G. T. King, superintendent of power, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., is chairman of the Master Mechanics Division, succeeding H. H. Her of the Newberry Cotton Mills who resigned when he accepted a position which will temporarily take him out of the textile field.

Mr. King has prepared the questions below, and urges every master mechanic to make plans to attend the meeting and Show on Tuesday and to come prepared to discuss these questions:

Questions.

1. What voltage would you prefer for operating motors directly connected to looms?

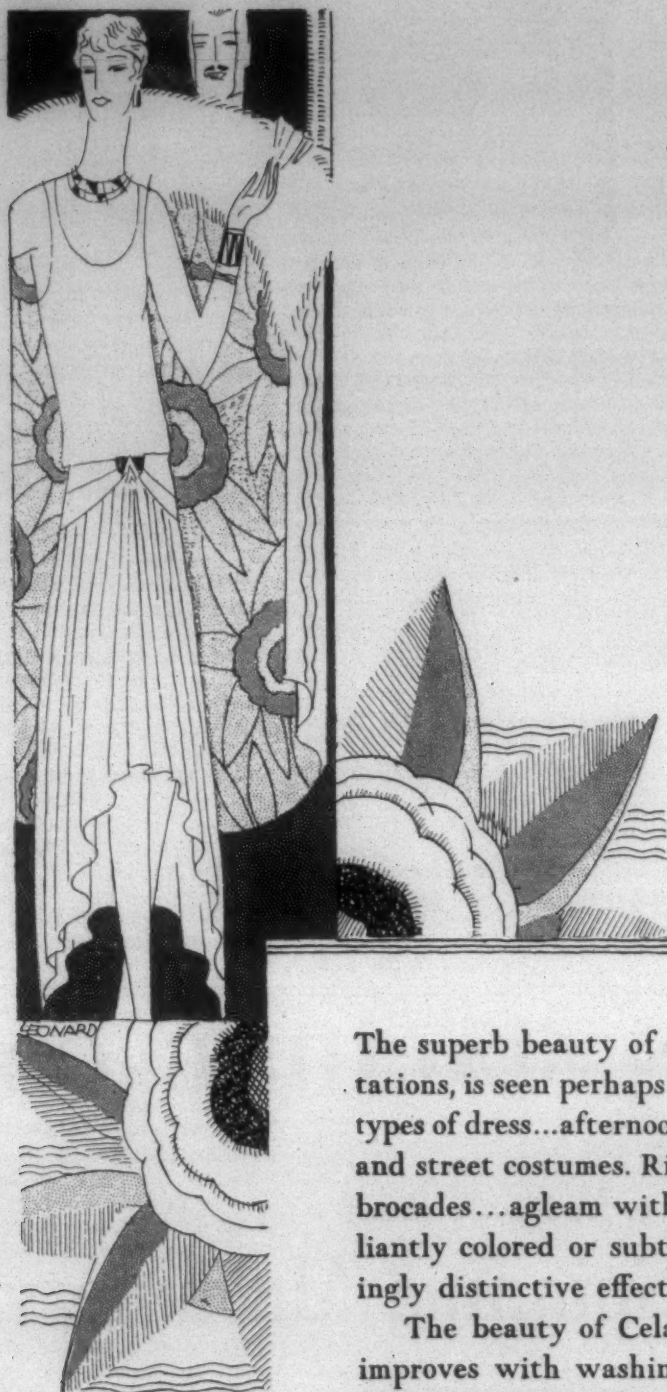
2. How many pounds of coal does it require to furnish steam to run the average slasher per a 10 hour day?

3. How many pounds of coal does it require to steam heat the average weave mill per loom per year?

4. What is the best type of heating system both for economy and service?

6. What effect do humidifiers your weave room during winter months?

(Continued on Page 27)



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CELANESE
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Raw Silk and Silk Goods Industries

By A. W. Zelomek, in Commerce & Finance

THE manufacture of silk goods in the United States is of relatively recent origin, compared with the weaving of cotton and wool fabrics. The greatest expansion in the production of silk merchandise has developed since the post-war depression.

Imports of raw silk since 1890 furnished an accurate index of the growth of the production and consumption of silk goods in the United States. Efforts have been made to launch sericulture in California and also in Florida, but labor costs prevented the consummation of the expectations of those who engaged in the projects, and American manufacturers are entirely dependent upon foreign silk supplies.

In 1890, the first year for which accurate figures are available, the United States imported 31,743 bales of raw silk, chiefly from Japan and China. During successive years, imports increased steadily, until they amounted to the relatively high figure of 158,436 bales in 1910. An increase of approximately 60 per cent developed from 1910 to 1917—with imports for 1917 amounting to 274,111 bales.

The decade from 1917 to 1927, including the lush business years during and immediately after the war, the post-war depression and the upturn in prosperity, brought with it an increase of 100 per cent in im-

ports of new silk. In the latter year they totaled 552,441 bales.

The increase in American consumption of silk since 1918 may be attributed largely to the ability of women, because of greater opportunities for employment and higher real wages, to fulfill their desire for sartorial adornment.

Based on the data compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, and using 1914 as a base of 100, wages in 1920 were 119. In 1924 they were 130, and in 1928 they are 135. Real wages for women have increased slightly more relatively than the total indicated by the National Industrial Conference Board's Index.

Other factors contributing to the steady gain in silk fabric consumption are: the closed motor car, heated transportation facilities and office buildings, and more general wearing of fur coats.

A final important cause in the sharp rise in our imports of silk lies in the enormous increase in the production and consumption of silk hosiery. A decade ago the market for silk hosiery was rather limited. Today the market has been expanded to include the luxury consuming classes, the middle and lower income groups, the urban groups, and the rural population.

Corroborative evidence of the expansion of the broad silk industry, if such is needed, is offered in the growth of the number of looms and of fabric production.

In 1880 the total number of silk looms in operation in this country was only 4,732, but in 1925, approximately 120,000 looms were in operation. In 1921, 278,411,105 square yards of silk were produced by domestic looms; by 1923, the figure had increased to 376,221,689 square yards, and by 1925, had registered a further increase to 483,115,974 square yards. The production of silk-mixed goods increased from 45,507.89 square yards in 1921 to 104,402,060 square yards in 1923, but declined to 98,390,716 square yards in 1925. The production of all silk goods increased steadily from 230,903,226 square yards in 1921 to 271,819,629 square yards in 1923 and 384,725,258 square yards in 1925.

Japan, China, France and Italy are the leading producers of raw silk—with Japan now producing about 70 per cent of the world output. Until 1906 China exceeded Japan in production.

The average world production for the year 1909-13 was 56,389,000 pounds. Of the world total production in 1903-13, Japan produced an

aggregate total of 21,898,000 pounds, while in 1927 this total advanced to 70,768,000 pounds for that country. On the other hand, Italy's average production gained from 8,524,000 pounds in 1909-13 to only 9,810,000 pounds in 1927. During last year China's production of silk showed approximately no change compared with the 1909-13 average.

Slightly over 80 per cent of the silk consumed in the United States is of Japanese origin. For example, of a total of 391,990 bales imported into the United States in 1922, 319,147 bales came in from Japan, while in 1927, of a total of 552,441 bales imported, Japanese silk represented 483,905 bales.

There are three cocoon crops produced in Japan—spring, summer, and fall. The spring crop which represents about 50 per cent of the total is hatched in April and May, while the summer crop is hatched in June and July, and the autumn crop in August and September.

Some idea as to the relation of the various crops to the aggregate total can be had by noting that out of 57,084,630 kwan in 1916, 30,661,690 kwan were spring cocoons, and 36,422,940 were summer and fall. In 1927, the total cocoon production was 91,170,640 kwan, of which 46,228,627 were spring and 44,942,013 were summer and fall.

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and the continued rise in our use of silk had caused a proportionate increase in the cocoon output in Japan. Greater production of cocoons from egg cards hatched has been brought about by improvement in sericulture.

The price of cocoons paid in Japan has had some relationship to the raw silk prices prevailing in the United States. A comparison of cocoon prices paid in the Uumazu Prefecture with the Fairchild Raw Silk Index, based on the average price of five Japanese numbers and one Canton number, shows a close relationship between the movement of the two. The Numazu district prices may be taken as a fairly good indication of the general trend of cocoon prices during the season. For example, in 1919, the average price of white cocoons was 10.42 yen, then advanced to 12.55 yen in 1920, and declined to 7.01 in 1922. During the same period the Fairchild Raw Silk Index showed an average price of \$9.06 for 1919, \$9.40 for 1920, and \$6.32 for 1921.

In 1926 white cocoon prices were 8.59 yen, while in 1927 they were 7.70 yen. The Fairchild Index was \$6.04 in 1926 and \$5.28 in 1927, showing a fairly closerelationship.

A study of the raw silk prices based on the 1911-12-13 Fairchild Index shows that the trend has followed the general commodity price level, and also the prices of other textile fibers. The average price for the three pre-war years, 1911, 1912 and 1913 was \$3.70 per pound; and in 1916 it rose to \$5.16 per pound. However, silk prices have shown a general downward trend in the past several years, in contrast to the general upward trend in raw silk prices from 1914 to 1921, when silk was still regarded as a luxury product.

For example, the annual increase from 1914 to 1921 was 9.6 per cent, while from 1922 to 1926 there was an annual decrease of 7.81 per cent. These calculations were figured on the 1922-25 base.

Raw silk prices are now practically back to the 1916 level. The decline in raw silk prices in 1926 and 1927 was due largely to excessive production both of the raw fiber and the finished fabrics. Desire on the part of raw silk producers to meet competition offered by rayon may have had some bearing on the lower prices.

In view of the establishment of the National Raw Silk Exchange, the question of price fluctuation of raw silk is very important.

During the past five years, the average price of raw silk based on five Japanese and one Canton number has fluctuated from \$9.24 per pound to \$4.75 per pound. In some instances, as in 1927, raw silk prices declined practically \$1 per pound from the high to the low.

In view of the need on the part of broad silk manufacturers and the hosiery industry to anticipate requirements several months in advance and the general hand-to-mouth methods of buying, characterizing purchasing policies of cutters-up and distributors, the hazards involved in the market fluctuations of silk prices are great.

One of the interesting economic

developments affecting the raw silk industry during the past five years has been the steady increase in consumption of raw silk by the hosiery industry, particularly the silk full-fashioned division.

The biennial census of the Department of Commerce shows that the raw silk consumed in 1914 by the hosiery and knit goods industry was 1,590,162 pounds; in 1919, 1,265,568 pounds, and in 1925, 4,921,127 pounds.

Silk and spun silk yarns consumed in 1914 totaled 1,913,478 pounds; in 1919, 5,711,110 pounds; and in 1925, 8,789,520 pounds. A further gain was reported in 1927. Based on about 65 per cent to 70 per cent of the industry, total silk full-fashioned hosiery produced during the past four years, amounted to:

1924—7,252,000 dozen pairs
1925—10,741,000 dozen pairs
1926—15,564,000 dozen pairs
1927—19,068,000 dozen pairs

The decline in the consumption of silk by the glove silk industry has been more than offset by the increase in consumption of silk by the full-fashioned hosiery industry.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that both the broad silk industry and the hosiery industry have subjected to the same difficulties during the past two years—excessive plant capacity and large stocks of finished goods. This combination tended to depress prices, at the same time that raw material prices were declining.

Another important factor affecting the silk consuming industries, although not marked as yet, has been the increase in production and consumption of rayon. Rayon has not materially affected the consumption of silk fabrics or silk full fashioned hosiery, but it has tended to offer increased competition, and will probably continue to do so as the product is improved and prices are lowered.

Indian Cotton Acreage

Owing to the different climatic conditions in the different cotton-growing districts of India, sowing finishes in some parts much later than in others, and the first official report on cotton acreage, which is usually issued at about the middle of August, does not pretend to indicate the total area sown. The report has just been issued, and shows an area of 15,196,000 acres, against 15,231,000 acres reported at the same time last season. The final figures for last season's acreage were 24,722,000, and the crop was 5,871,000 bales of 400 pounds. In the 1923 season the acreage shown in the shown in the first report proved to be very little more than half the total acreage, though the proportion is usually much greater. Recent advices from Bombay have indicated expectations of a considerable increase in sowing this year, and there has been some talk of a new record. The largest acreage recorded so far was 28,491,000 in 1925-26, when a crop of 6,250,000 bales—also a record—was produced.

—Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.



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High Draft Spinning*

(Continued from Sept. 6)

WHEN commencing to study the practice of high drafting the means employed in the process will naturally receive first attention, in order to ascertain in what respect the apparatus differs from that used in ordinary drafting. By referring to the illustrations embodied herein, the construction of several of the most popular system can be examined in detail, and it will be noticed that in almost all the systems shown, there are, as already referred to, facilities which provide for a much closer setting between the nip of the front and middle rollers. This is rendered possible by the use of (a) top and bottom middle rollers of a diameter as small as practical working in the spinning frames will allow, (b) by the use of leather bands as in the Casablancas system, (c) by the use of a lower leather band with two small diameter top rollers on same, as in the Le Blan-Roth system. The middle top roller, in the four roll system is of light weight, and is leather covered. In some systems however, this roller is left plain and polished, but it is found that the leather covering as-

sists the light roller to run more consistently, with the roller beneath it.

In another roller system, known as Cotton, Sefton and Lees', a specially constructed middle top roller is used, with a flexible leather covering connecting two light shell bosses.

In the roller system known as "V.T.R." system, this top roller is not made light in weight, and is not leather covered, but it is provided with small circumferential grooves of fine pitch.

Some Essential Features

In all these roller system, the closest possible setting between the nip of the front delivery rollers and the nip of the middle rollers, together with the use of the special type of middle to prollers, provide the essential features of high drafting arrangements. It will now readily be seen that, with the close setting—which is well within the average length of staple—a great percentage of the short fibres come under control, a claim which cannot be made for ordinary low draft systems with the wider settings.

When light middle top rollers are used they are made just heavy enough to restrain and control the fibres, and, by so doing, assist in preserving their parallel formation At

the same time the longer fibres which, obviously, are also under control, are allowed to slip under the light weight top roller without being ruptured.

The great advantage possessed by the four lines system over that with three lines is due to the fact that a "break draft" operates between the third and fourth lines of rollers. This slightly opens up the roving and prepares it for the high drafting process more effectively than the system with three lines, where, owing to the light weight construction of the middle top roller, no effective break draft exists.

Leather Band Systems.

It is true that the Casablancas system and also the Le Blan-Roth arrangement, permit of a rather closer setting than is possible in the roller systems just referred to. It is also to be admitted that leather bands are very effective in their action of controlling and guiding the fibres during drafting, but unfortunately much opposition exists in the minds of many to the use of the travelling bands as a drafting medium, because it cannot be claimed that they are absolutely positive in travel. It is also contended that all systems of this kind collect too much "stuff" and "fly" about the leather bands and other working

parts which renders them very difficult to keep clean and there is the risk of accumulated "fly" passing forward into the yarn.

It is found also in the Casablancas system that the power required to drive the rollers and drafting mechanism is considerably increased beyond the normal. This necessitates the roller gearing and draft gearing being made of extra width in order to prevent breakages of the wheel teeth. This extra power required is due to the pressure which it is necessary to apply to the top leather bands to ensure them running with the bottom ones. It is, as a result, argued, that these shortcomings more than nullify any possible advantage arising from the closer setting attainable in systems with leather bands.

The Casablancas system being one of the earliest inventions quite naturally secured a considerable amount of attention, which resulted in its adoption in many mills on the Continent. Notwithstanding this early preference, this system and others have now found a very successful competitor in the arrangement with four lines of rollers, especially that in which the light hollow top roller is used. Whereas, the Casablancas system, with limited exceptions, has been adopted only

*Paper read before the members of the Bolton and District Managers, Carders and Overlookers' Association.



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in countries abroad, the arrangement with four lines of rollers has already secured the confidence of many spinners at home as well as in other countries and it, today, the most popular and the most successful system in operation.

Close Setting

Reference has already been made several times herein to the fact that close setting of the drafting members in high drafting is a fundamental necessity. It may even be said that too close a setting is only possible on very rare occasions. If the so-called light middle top roller happens to be not light enough the tendency will be to form "crackers," and in such rare instances the weight of the top roller would require varying a little or the setting would have to be made a trifle wider. If however a light hollow top roller is used, leather covered to 5/8-inch diameter, the necessity to vary the setting would arise very rarely indeed.

Arising out of this matter of close setting, to those who have not had the opportunity to see a high drafting system at work, it would undoubtedly be very interesting and probably surprising, to see Sakel cotton of 1 1/4-inch staple and ordinary American cotton of 1/16-inch staple being spun simultaneously on the same frame, on adjacent spindles, at the same, close roller setting and at the same speed, both producing good yarns side by side. This demonstration is made frequently for clients in the showroom at the Bradley Fold works of Messrs. Dobson & Barlow, Ltd. It is a simple, practical and convincing demonstration of what a well-designed high draft arrangement can perform.

Practical Test and Results.

The frame on which these yarns are spun is fitted with the system having four lines of rollers, using a light hollow top roller. In these demonstrations the nank roving of the Sakel is 3 and the counts spun is 44s. The American hank roving is 2 1/4 and the counts spun is 34s. The draft in both cases is of course, the same, namely, 15, because both are spun simultaneously with a spindle speed of 8,700 revs. per minute. Of course, it is not claimed that 15 is a high draft for Sakel cotton, but it is reasonably high for American. It must be admitted that this is a remarkable performance and a high drafting system that will operate simultaneously on such extremes, so successfully, at the same settings, and the same speeds, must commend itself to the practical spinner's serious consideration.

High Drafting of Long Staple

Because high drafting, in one of its fundamental principles, is designed to control the shorter fibres more thoroughly than is possible in ordinary drafting there is, in the minds of many, even today an impression that the system is only applicable to cottons of short staple. This is quite an erroneous idea and should be at once dispelled. As a matter of fact, it is with the longest staples that the highest drafts can be worked, for the simple reason that in long staple cottons, the percentage of short fibres which es-

cape control, is very much less than in the case of shorter staple cottons. Consequently, it can safely be said that the longer the staple, the higher is the permissible draft, and the higher is the quality of the drafting.

Doubling

It is argued by some that, in high drafting, when even one passage of the fly frames is dispensed with, the loss of doublings must have a detrimental effect on the regularity of the resultant yarn. Experience and results, however, prove that, under good conditions, the more complete and gentle control of the fibres in high drafting process has been found to compensate for this. It must not, however, be assumed that the improved control of the fibres in high drafting will provide a remedy for bad or uneven roving. To secure good yarn, good and level roving must be supplied—this is just as necessary in high drafting as it is in ordinary low drafting.

Increased "Fluff" and "Fly"

It is desirable to make here some reference to a feature in high drafting which has frequently received adverse criticism. It is found in all high draft systems that there is a considerable increase in the amount of fluff and fly deposited on the roller beams and other parts of the frame. This has been and still is, one of the difficulties to contend with in high drafting and it has, up to now, probably retarded a more willing adoption of the system by many spinners at home. However, the matter of dealing with this fly successfully should not be an insurmountable difficulty and the near future will, in all probability witness the provision of a satisfactory method. It must be acknowledged, however, that in drafting at any stage, there is always a certain amount of short fibre and fluff rejected which represent a percentage of the total loss and which is always allowed for in calculations. It is quite natural that, if the number of drafting processes be reduced, and, as is the case the roving fed to the spinning frame, be of a greater bulk, a larger percentage of this fly will be rejected at the high drafting stage in the spinning frame. While admitting that this is a feature common to all high draft systems much of this rejected fly can be collected by additional top and under-clearers.

Back Top Rollers

A point of great importance in high draft spinning is the necessity of a positive feed of roving by the back feed rollers. As the roving fed in may be up to 100 per cent or more heavier than in low drafting, it has been found desirable to adopt means whereby the back top roller which is only driven by frictional contact with the roving passing beneath it, should be renewed more positive in its revolutions. This can be done by increasing the weight of the roller in question, but this is not desirable on account of the difficulty in handling by the operative, and also the danger of dropping the roller sometimes on the roving too heavily, rupturing the fibres and

(Continued on Page 26)



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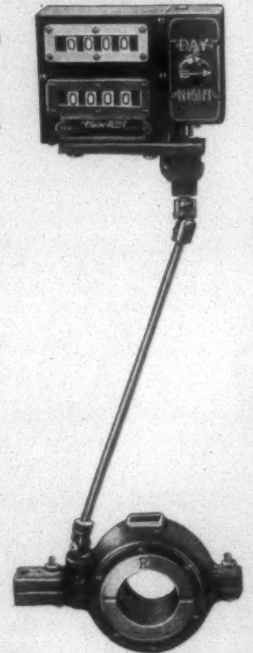
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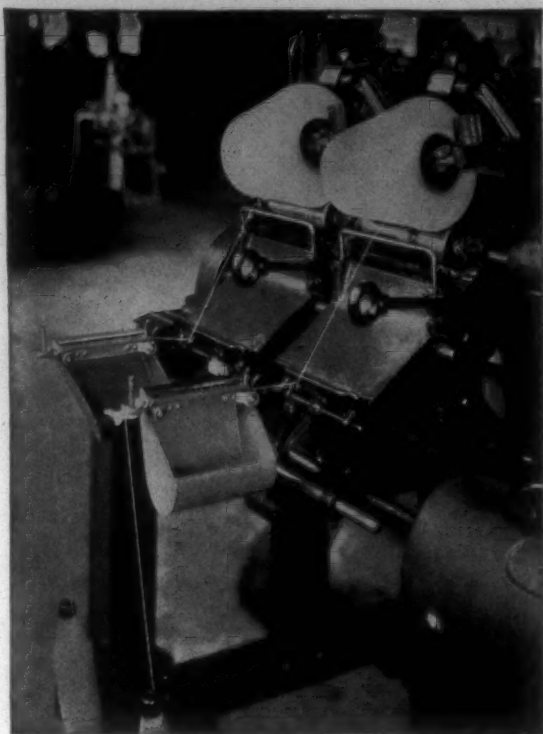
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By W. F. Callander, Chairman Crop Reporting Board, in Manchester (Eng.)
Guardian.



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NO crop grown in the United States attracts as much attention throughout the world as the American cotton crop, and the forecasts and estimates of the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture covering cotton receive more attention than those of any other crop. There is, therefore, universal interest in the methods used by the Crop Reporting Board in its work. While from time to time certain agencies and individuals, in the United States as well as abroad launch violent attacks and criticisms against the cotton reports of the Department of Agriculture, I venture the prediction that should the official crop reports be abolished some of these same agencies or persons would be among the first to urge their reinstatement. However, the question of what would happen if the official reports were abolished is largely theoretical, as it is very unlikely that anything will develop in this direction for a long time to come. In fact, if one were to judge from the number and character of letters that are being received, more, rather than less, reports will be the final outcome. Only recently a very strong letter was received from a prominent cotton-grower in Mississippi urging the Department to issue a report on the condition of the cotton crop on July 1. He was informed that under the existing laws the first report on cotton that the Crop Reporting Board could make would be as at August 1.

While no startling or revolutionary changes have been made in the methods used by the Crop Reporting Board in forecasting the cotton crop production, there has been steady progress in the development of better methods, so that when a comparison is made of the statistical technique and methods now used with those of only three or four years ago the change is very noticeable. Remarkable strides have been made in the application of the newer statistical methods to the problems of estimating acreage and forecasting yield. I purpose here to discuss some of the newer developments. At the risk of repeating what has been said previously, I will first review briefly the progress which has been made in the development of more exact methods of estimating acreage, which, of course, is basic and fundamental in any system of accurate crop forecasting.

It is only within the last two or three years that the Crop Reporting Board has turned away entirely from the old method of estimating changes in acreage based on the opinion of cotton growers and others, or, in other words, on the personal judgment of individuals expressed in a percentage of the previous year's acreage. This is the method which is still largely used by private cotton estimators, and, while it has its good points, it is influenced entirely too much by the psychology of what is happening

when the opinion is given. The personal judgment method falls down badly in years when the change in acreage is material or when there is extensive propaganda on foot for the reduction of acreage. The Board in its estimates is constantly striving to get away from the personal and human element, with its bias due to external influences, and is leaning more and more to mechanical and statistical methods. By far the most important new method yet devised for determining changes in acreage is the use of the crop meter. This device is being used more and more, not only to measure changes in cotton acreage but of other crops as well.

From 3,000 to 5,000 miles of selected routes in each important State are covered every year, measurements being made of the number of feet in cotton and other crops along the roads covered and comparison made of the frontage of cotton and others crops the current year with the frontage recorded on the same roads the preceding year. Up to this time these meters have been constructed for the purpose of measuring along one side of the road only. This year some double meters have been constructed by which the frontage along both sides of the roads traveled can be measured at the same time. The double meters increase the efficiency of the traveler and reduce the cost of covering a given number of feet of crops. It may be said, therefore, that the crop meter has become an established method of the Board, and increasing dependence is being placed upon the results. It is interesting to note that one private agency this year, which is engaged in forecasting cotton, has had constructed a meter similar to that used by the Government and recently the Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association, of Western Canada, have considered the construction of similar machines for determining changes in the acreage of grain crops in that country. Inquiries have also been received from a number of foreign countries as to the practicability of using the crop meter in measuring changes in crop acreages.

While increasing dependence is being placed on the crop meter, other methods are not being neglected; in fact, they are being constantly developed. The determination of changes in acreage by the use of sample farms, either secured by personal visitation or by mail, is still and will continue to be an extremely important source of information. As this is entirely a sample method, a great deal of research has been done during the past year in analyzing the samples secured in previous years in order to determine how many farms it requires in a given area truly to reflect the change. Until last year very little attention was given to matching identical farms from year to year. A questionnaire went out in June ask-

(Continued on Page 31)

The Cotton Situation

(Bond, McEnamy & Co.)

BEARISH opinion and operations have been completely in the ascendant in the cotton market during the past fortnight and prices have declined almost continuously under confident and aggressive selling in very large volume, with the result that the price level at this writing is 1½ cents per pound lower than it was two weeks ago. Many members of the trade have been puzzled as to the source and character of the heavy selling that has produced so great an effect at a time when the marketing of the new crop by the farmers is only beginning to get into full swing. Those of bearish inclination, of course, like to describe it without qualification as "hedge selling;" but this explanation is not supported by the known facts with regard to the quantity of actual cotton the farmers have had for sale since the present ginning season began, as compared with the quantity the world's spinners must have bought during the period merely to keep their mills in operation. Thus the total ginnings to September 1 this year are reported by the Census Bureau as only 956,486 bales, this quantity having been ginned during the six weeks or so from the middle of July to the end

of August. During this month and a half, however, the spinners of the world actually consumed at least 1,800,000 bales of American cotton, even allowing for the recent depression in the industry in some countries; while their actual "takings" week by week during the period aggregated about 1,350,000 bales. These figures in themselves suffice to demonstrate the unsubstantiality of the contention that the incessant selling pressure to which the cotton futures markets have been subjected since the middle of July is attributable to "hedge selling." Even at the present moment the daily ginnings are still far from sufficient, allowance being made for the irreducible minimum of spinners' purchases of cotton from day to day, to produce an amount of legitimate commercial "hedge selling" at all comparable with the volume of actual selling in evidence in the futures markets. The conclusion can scarcely be avoided, therefore, that speculative operations for the decline of exceptionally large magnitude have been and still are in progress, and that as a result the outstanding speculative "short" interest in cotton is very extensive. The probability that this is the case is much strengthened, moreover, by the relative smallness of the world's

total visible supply of American cotton at the present time—only 1,906,079 bales, including linters, at the end of last week, or the equivalent of less than six weeks' mill consumption. It is hardly necessary to state that this small quantity of cotton in the channels of trade, even though it were all "hedged" by future contracts sold (which is very far indeed from being the fact, since much of it is in transit to spinners), would be wholly inadequate to provide the "long" hedges necessitated by the forward commitments of numerous spinners at home and abroad.

The preponderantly speculative character of the recent heavy selling in the cotton futures markets being thus fairly established, it is interesting to note that this selling has already driven the price level for American cotton not only much lower than that obtaining a year ago, but also substantially lower than that at which the whole of last season's crop was distributed, this price depression being rendered the more striking by the fact that the total supply of American cotton now in prospect for the season of 1928-1929 is fully 1,000,000 bales smaller than the actual supply in 1927-1928. To be specific, the present price level on the New York Cotton Ex-

change is over four cents a pound lower than that of mid-September, 1927; while the average quoted price of middling cotton at the ten designated Southern spot markets is today almost exactly 17½ cents a pound (representing a farm price of less than 17 cents), whereas the average price of middling in those markets for the entirety of last year's crop was 19.72 cents, according to Secretary Hester. It follows, then, that in the opinion of the trading element now dominating the futures markets, as well as in that of the majority of spinners, who refuse to purchase their season's supply of cotton even at existing prices, continuing to buy only from hand to mouth, the proper market value of the total supply of American cotton probably available this year is at least 2½ cents per pound less than the average value of last year's total supply, though that supply was 1,000,000 bales larger. It is self-evident that this conclusion is extremely difficult to justify on ordinary commercial or economic grounds. It is clear, also, that if it is consistently applied in the distribution of this year's crop, it will be virtually impossible of explanation to the distressed cotton farmers, for whom a price of 17 cents

(Continued on Page 17)



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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Working Principle of the Compound Harness Lifting Motion.

Editor:

I would like to ask a question through your Discussion Department regarding what is the working principle of the compound harness lifting motion or the Lacy motion so-called. How does it differ from other motions?

Junior.

Answer to Loom

Editor:

In answer to Loom who wanted to know why bobbins are doffed before emptied on automatic looms. Among the many reasons I have noticed are these: Weak shuttle springs; allowing the bobbin to be too high or too low. A bent or warped or crooked bobbin, cracked shuttle, also the picker stick check band not in order.

Fall River.

Answer to W. T. K.

Editor:

On filling sateens of 80 picks how much cloth should be woven per bobbin, and how many minutes it take to run the bobbin out on 30s yarn?

The answer to the above question is that it would be reasonable to expect that it would take at the least 8 minutes of time to run the bobbin out. It should weave at the least $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches of cloth or a total of 11000 picks.

C. C. C.

Loom Particulars Wanted

Editor:

As I am not familiar with Northrop looms, and expect to operate some for the first time, will you please submit the following questions:

1. How can I tell the difference between model E and model K looms?
2. How can I gauge the width?
3. How about the reed space?
4. How wide cloth can I weave on say a 40-inch loom of model E?
5. How many harnesses can be operated?
6. How does a double fork affect the loom width?

Boss.

Answer to Tirspin

Editor:

Tirspin has a question in a recent issue which attracts my attention. He says that the break is low on 13s-3-3 and 15-3-3 tire fabrics made of 1-16 staple middling, 14-oz. lap, 62 grain card sliver, 62 grains back drawing, 63 grains finished drawing, 50-100 hank slubber, 99-100 hank intermediate, and 2 70-100 hank speeder roving.

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

I have this suggestion to make to him. Try slowing down the picker beaters if they are going over 900 r.p.m. 900 is fast enough. Slow down the card doffers if they are going over 10 r.p.m. 8 to 9 is fast enough.

Carder.

Answer to L. M. W.

Editor:

How much time should it take to clean 40-inch Draper looms? The answer to the above questions depends upon many different ideas and condition of things.

Just to illustrate, it depends upon the goods run and the cotton used. Short cotton makes more dirt than long cotton. Some looms are required to be thoroughly cleaned while others are only required to be brushed off, etc. To tell something definite, is to say that a loom can be quite well brushed off by a rapid cleaner in ten to fifteen minutes. But to wipe a loom off and clean a loom thoroughly, it will take no less than one-half hour and sometimes more time is needed.

Effort is now being made to clean off looms by suction devices. This is better than brushing and does not scatter lint, as the lint is caught into a receiving bag. Once a loom has been well cleaned with gasoline, this system of suction works very well, but it does not take less time to clean off the lint.

C. C. C.

Answer to System

Editor:

Answering inquiry of "System" in your issue of the 6th.

To ascertain the percentage of production in pounds for several different weights and picks of cloth, made on looms with three or more loom speeds, it is necessary to proceed in the same manner as is pursued with yards, except that a "pound constant" must be used.

To find the number of pounds produced per hour on any loom, the formula viz., speed per hour divided by picks per yard equals yards per hour, and yards per hour divid-

ed by yards per pound equals pounds per hour. Pounds per hour times loom hours of all looms operating same speed on same construction equals theoretical production in pounds for given period. It is, therefore, only necessary to prepare a chart, showing theoretical pounds per hour for such constructions as are commonly made. This will be easier if, at the same time, a chart is prepared to show the theoretical production in yards per hour on each loom speed for each pick commonly used.

It is obvious that the percentage of pounds produced for each construction and for all constructions may be readily arrived at for any given period. There are other obvious comparisons not asked for.

A. T. C.

Answer to Loom

Editor:

asked by "Loom"? There are several causes for this as follows: Weak yarns, filling fork rack filled with waste, insufficient yarn tension in the throat of the shuttle, bobbin not straight in the shuttle also defective bobbin tips. If the bobbin tips are cracked, splintered or scaly all of these things will cause undue doffing of the filling bobbins from the loom battery.

Weaver.

And Now Bare Legs

(From The Macon Telegraph)

"Bare legs? What of them?" said William J. Bogan, superintendent of Chicago schools, when the important question of stockingless girl students came to him for final judgment. He regarded such questions, he said, "as being none of my business—and none of the business of the school teachers." This sounds to us like old fashioned horse sense of a variety infrequent among school superintendents. Let the girls come to school in one-piece bathing suits, if they want to—and the trend of the times seems to indicate that they may soon want to. It will do nobody any harm, and perhaps, if

they meet no astonishment or rebuke, they may discover that they prefer ankle-length skirts or some other novel and exciting form of clothing. The prurient meddlers who have been shocked in the past by low necks, short sleeves, hobbled hair, and knee-length skirts have gradually become accustomed to the idea that there is nothing inherently immoral in certain portions of the human figure, and as time goes on bare legs may well become as commonplace as bare arms. Bare legs are no more indecent in a school room than on a bathing beach, and Chicago is a better city for having discovered that fact. The world will be a more comfortable place, and a decenter, when we progress to the point when both men and women can comfortably go to work in bathing suits—with pockets.

While we are not horribly shocked at the sight of bare legs, we say in frankness to the girls who contemplate abandoning stockings that bare legs are about as ugly as anything ought to be. Next to knees, which, we insist, are as pretty as old-fashioned white door knobs and no prettier, bare legs are the ugliest appendages of the female today. Nature does well enough, but man has improved upon her in decorating the human body. The silk stocking manufacturers have done most toward that end.

Cotton Field at Exposition

Greenville, S. C. — Northern visitors to the Southern Textile Exposition, which will be held here October 15th to 20th, will be greatly interested in the "cotton field" in rear of the Annex. Last spring President W. G. Sirrine wrote to David R. Coker, the world famous grower of pedigreed cotton seed, and asked for some seed for Textile Hall. Mr. Coker generously sent a special lot of selected seed and these were planted in the rich soil of the "back yard." The cotton has grown luxuriantly and the bolls will be bursting with the snowy staple when the exposition is opened.

All the space having been sold the management gave an order in New York for two large wall directories. These will be placed conspicuously at each of the entrances to the buildings.

Thirty-five hundred invitations are now being addressed to Southern cotton manufacturers and their associates. Complimentary season passes will be sent with them.

Greenville promises unusual hospitality during the forthcoming show. All of the rooms in the seven hotels having been taken long ago, hundreds of Greenville home owners have placed their spare rooms at the disposition of the reservation committee, which is now booking definite accommodations for textile week.

The Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 15)

or less per pound for cotton on their farms, when the average yield per acre is no more than the 153.9 pounds now estimated by the Department of Agriculture, means that they will receive almost no net remuneration for their season's work.

The arguments most widely aduced and most generally accepted in favor of the contention that the price of American cotton will decline to still lower levels in the near future are as follows: First, the Department of Agriculture has consistently underestimated this year's probable production, and when it announced its September 1 forecast of 14,291,000 bales, and was simply paving the way for further increases in its later reports—increases which may be expected to carry the final figure to 15,000,000 bales or above. Second, even with a crop of only 14,500,000 bales or thereabouts, the total resulting supply of 19,500,000 bales (though comparing with 20,500,000 bales last year) is still sufficient to remove all fears of a cotton famine. Third, the cotton industry, especially in the United States, is relatively depressed and the rate of consumption will be sub-year. Fourth, and most important, spinnings have resolved to adhere strictly to the policy of hand-to-mouth buying of their raw material and will therefore buy only their current consumption during the height of the harvesting and marketing season, leaving the overplus of cotton which the impoverished farmers must sell to find such market as it may with merchants and others who must "hedge" whatever they buy by sales of contracts in the futures markets. As the farmers must probably sell in the next three months or so fully 5,000,000 bales more than the current mill consumption of those months, the resulting pressure on the futures markets will mean an irresistible downward tendency of prices.

As regards the first of these arguments, the alleged underestimation of the probable production by the Department of Agriculture, it is clearly an article of faith rather than of ascertainable fact. In truth what is known of the factors which in the past have regularly had an unfavorable effect upon production, would seem to make it antecedently probable that in the end both the Department's forecasts will be found too high instead of too low. The crop indisputably made one of the latest and poorest starts of record; the season as a whole has been indisputably marked by abnormal and grossly excessive rainfall over all parts of the Cotton Belt except some sections of Texas and western Oklahoma, where drought is particularly harmful; and weather conditions over more than two-thirds of the Belt have indisputably been extraordinarily favorable for the multiplication and rapid diffusion of the boll weevil, which has had every opportunity to do a maximum amount of damage to the crop. If these highly unpropitious conditions

have not cut down the production per acre and in total at least to the extent indicated by the Department of Agriculture, then all past experiences is without value in determining the probable yield of cotton in the United States.

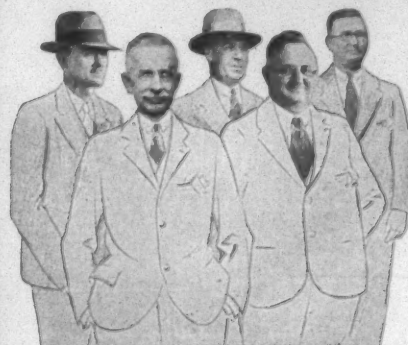
With reference to the assumption that the recent depression of the cotton industry will persist throughout the year, resulting in a sharply reduced rate of world consumption of American cotton, it need only be said that the ultimately determining force here is the consumers' demand for goods which has made necessary an average annual consumption of over 15,600,000 bales of American cotton for the past two years. It may be remarked in this connection that the International Spinners Federation has recently issued its statistics of mill consumption, etc., during the past cotton year, according to which the mill consumption of American cotton was 15,407,000 bales, to which figure must be added at least 200,000 bales to represent the cotton used for upholstery, sanitary and other non-mill purposes. If this consumption of 15,600,000 bales be deducted from the total supply for 1927-1928—i.e., the carry-over of 7,599,000 bales (final Census Bureau figure) plus the ginnings from August 1, 1927 to August 1, 1928, of 12,691,000 bales, a total of 20,090,000 bales—the actual carry-over on August 1, 1928, is found to have been 4,690,000 bales, instead of the 5,000,000 bales or more given by those who have uncritically accepted the current running count estimates. Clearly, then if this year's ginnings from August 1 onward prove to be approximately 14,350,000 bales—i.e., 14,439,000 bales less 88,000 bales ginned prior to August 1—the total supply for the season will be just over 19,000,000 bales, from which must come a final consumption that can not safely be estimated as less than 15,500,000. If in the face of this statistical situation the spinners can continue their cruel policy of hand-to-mouth buying, with its obvious implication of the final destruction of cotton cultivation in the United States, it can only be said that a new and strange chapter of cotton history has been entered upon.

Textile Curtailment Greater Than Year Ago

Austin, Tex.—Curtailment in the textile industry was considerably greater during July than the usual seasonal decline during the summer in the last few years, the Texas Business Review, issued monthly by the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Texas, said.

"July was a rather poor month for the industry," the magazine explained. "Most mills were operating on a schedule of 50 per cent below the rate of a year ago at this time, and no immediate improvement is in sight. The yarn and cloth markets are far from desirable in the larger centers, but the widespread curtailment in textile plants in all sections of the United States is likely to improve the situation over the next two months.

Can You Use these Experienced Weavers



at No Cost to You?

They have assisted many an Overseer in cutting his costs—in producing a better fabric—in overcoming certain troubles—at no cost.

They are the "Field Men" of this company—employed to assist you gentlemen in your harness difficulties and without obligation to you.

Shall we have one drop in the next time he is in your vicinity?



Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

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FRAMES, HARNESS, ETC.

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PROVIDENCE, R.I.

FOREIGN OFFICES
HUDDERSFIELD, ENG.
SHANGHAI, CHINA

What You Will See At The Exposition

Publication of brief descriptions of exhibits to be shown at the Southern Textile Exposition, which was begun two weeks ago, is continued in this issue. More of these exhibits are to be described in forthcoming issues.

Photographs show a number of the representatives of the companies who will have space at the Exposition.—Editor.

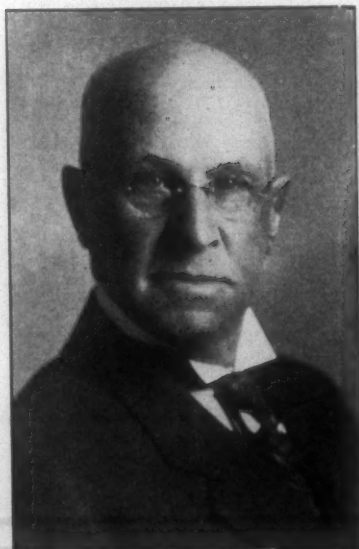


Amos M. Bowen
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

Detroit Graphite Company, Detroit, Mich., will exhibit on the first floor of the main building and will show panels of their different standard brands of paints.

In attendance will be Hext M. Perry, Hugh Black and T. M. Bailey.

Crouse-Hinds Company, Syracuse, N. Y., will have an attractive exhibit of their material in the Textile Hall Annex, spaces 69, 70, 71, and 119. Their display will consist chiefly of conduit material that will be applicable to installations such as might be made in buildings, textile industries, etc. Their exhibit will also include a full line of groundulet devices as used in



Antonio Spencer
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

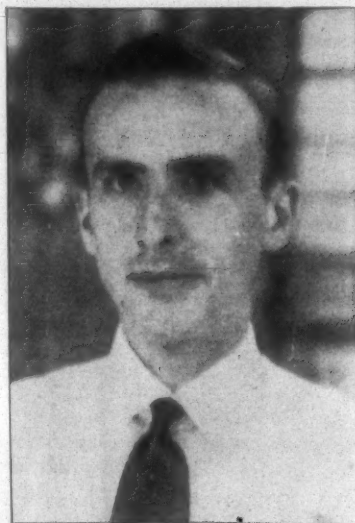
grounding and bonding conduit systems.

They will also have a display of regular and grounded Arkite circuit breaking plugs and receptacles, floodlights and panelboards.

Some of these devices are entirely new to the trade and they are sure that the advanced ideas employed in them will prove of considerable interest to the mill engineers and electricians.

Finnell System, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., will exhibit three new models of Finnell electric flooring scrubbing, waxing and polishing machines, new models of mop trucks, and their regular line of mopping machines and water absorbers.

Finnell System manufacture 9 different sizes of electric floor maintenance machines, 5 models of mop trucks, 3 models of water absorbers and 2 sizes of mopping machines. In addition this company manufac-



F. Hammond
Finnell System

ures a well known scouring powder, Finola.

The exhibits will be handled by Reuben Finnell who will be assisted by Frederick Hammond and F. A. Simpson.

Graton & Knight Company, Worcester, Mass. This exhibit will be built around what the company believes to be the largest hide ever tanned. A hide that measures approximately 13x9 feet and that is more than 1-inch in thickness in some places. Its present tanned weight is 235 pounds, so you get some idea of its immensity from this. It was taken from a Swiss bull and found its way into the tannery some ten years ago and since then has proved to be a most interesting and valuable piece of advertising material.

Their usual line of leather and rubber belting will also be shown in various brands and widths. Whole leather bends, lace leather, and leather packings will also be included.

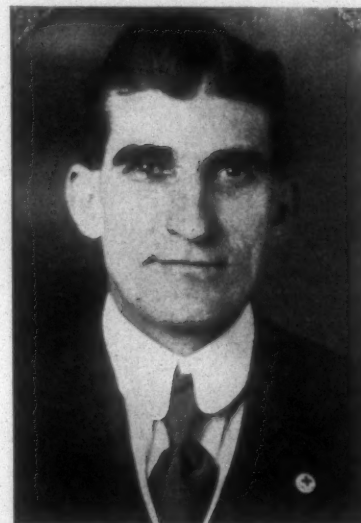
A very complete showing of mill strapping — check, lug, flat and round harness, loom, etc., will be

made, together with pickers and textile rub roll aprons.

Graton & Knight leather link V belt for short center drives will be one of the featured commodities, because of its popularity in the textile industry and because of its use on many of the machines in this industry.

They have a booth that gives them a twenty foot frontage in the new annex and intend to make it as attractive and interesting as possible.

This exposition will be attended by the following representatives of their company: P. M. Arnall, sales manager belting division; H. W. Tuxbury, sales manager specialties division; E. L. Chase, assistant sales manager; J. C. Ruf, D. A. Ahlstrand, O. C. Landis from their Atlanta branch; O. C. Radford, manager New Orleans branch; E. G. Monigle, assistant advertising manager.



Reuben Finnell
Finnell System

Keever Starch Company, Columbus, Ohio. This exhibit will consist of glass jars and globes containing samples of the various starches and their by-products manufactured by their firm.

Those present will be: Charles J. Kurtz, general manager; D. H. Wallace, Southern agent; C. B. Her, salesman; L. J. Castile, salesman.

H. H. Robertson Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., will have two booths in which they will display Robertson protected metal, a roofing and siding sheet for industrial buildings, and also Robertson ventilators, skylights and sidewall sash, all of which products are applicable for use in the textile field.

Members of organization who will attend will be: F. C. Russell, Pierre Blommers, and A. Gray.

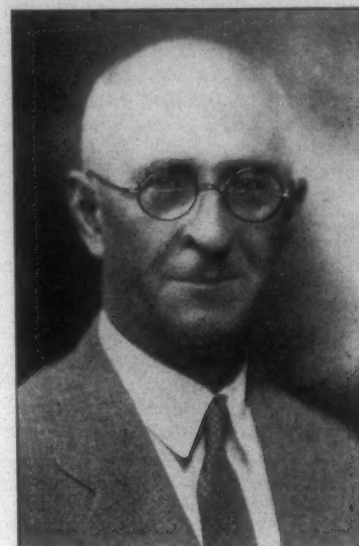
Reeves Pulley Company, Columbus, Ind., will have complete running exhibit of Reeves variable speed transmissions.

Their exhibit will include several new models or designs of Reeves variable speed transmissions.

All of the Reeves transmissions on display will be of their modern im-

proved design, featuring the new double block "center pull" V-belt, which is now standard on all Reeves transmissions, as well as more compact frames, complete system of lubrication, and standard dial type speed indicator.

The chief feature of their display will be a new design of automatic variable speed control which they have developed and which is used



Wm. P. Vaughan
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

primarily in synchronizing the speed of one textile finishing machine with another. In other words, this automatic adjustable speed control is used most extensively in connection with textile finishing machines in range.

They will also feature the Reeves transmission equipped with electrical remote control and several other new designs, including the completely enclosed design transmission.

C. L. Irwin will be in charge of the display which they are confident will be of considerable interest to the various textile mill operators in attendance.



Geo. H. Gilligan
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

Greenville Textile Supply Company, Greenville, S. C., plans to display Sprucolite motor pulleys and sheaves, Van Dorn electric drills, Fairbanks valves, McLeod Leather & Belting Company's leather belt, Standard mill crayon, Barry steel split pulleys and other items of general mill supplies all of which the McLeod stores have the exclusive sale of.

The McLeod stores are, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro; Spartanburg Mill Supply Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co.,

deg. Anyone can install it. Skilled masons are not necessary.

A Philbrico lining has no joints. It is solid, one-piece, monolithic. It is like a lining carved out of a single brick. Obviously, it is much stronger and longer-lived than a firebrick lining with its weakening joints.

Oliver L. Ballard, Carolinas representative, will be at the booth. He will be glad to talk with plant operators whose furnaces are in need of repairs, or who contemplate setting new boilers, or modernizing old boiler plants.



H. D. Mitchell
Link-Belt Co.



Horace Bowman
Link-Belt Co.



J. P. Smith
Greenville Belting Co.



J. W. Slaughter
Greenville Belting Co.

Greenville, S. C., and the Atlanta Textile Supply Co., Atlanta Ga.

Philbrico Company, Chicago, Ill., will show jointless Philbrico furnace lining, their only product. A model boiler wall will be erected.

Philbrico is installed in plastic, putty-like condition. It replaces firebrick altogether. It is not used as a plaster over old firebrick. It comes ready-to-use without mixing or preparation.

Philbrico is installed chunk-by-chunk with a mallet and is trimmed with a trowel. It is then baked out by the first heat of the fire, giving a monolithic wall resistant to 3100

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and Greenville, S. C., will operate an ordinary Draper cam loom on an entirely new method for making leno gauze and leno curtain goods. This new method is a recent invention of Hampton Smith, manager of the company's Greenville plant and office, and not only simplifies cross thread or leno weaving by doing away with the usual jumper and slackener motions, but thus enables the plain goods mills to manufacture a class of goods available heretofore only to the fancy goods mills with dobby looms. The regular steel doup harness made by

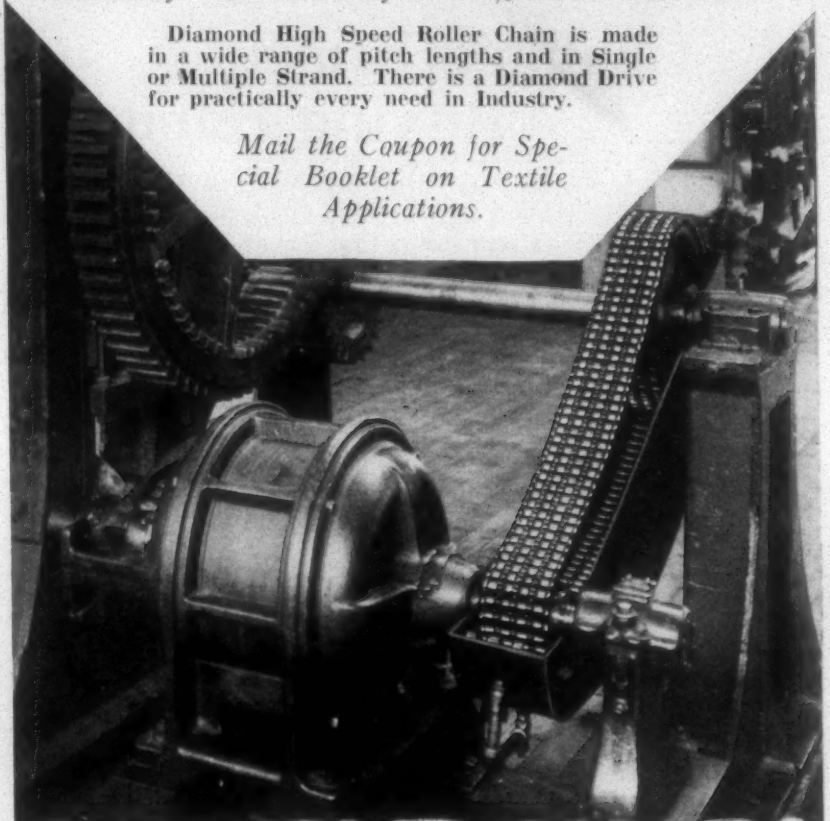
Metallurgical Research *has evolved* a Better Plant Drive

The heat treating of metals for specific purposes has reached a high stage of development and, in Diamond Roller Chain, new discoveries have been applicable to an unusual degree. For the design of Diamond Chain is such that wearing parts—pins, bushings, and rollers—are thoroughly and properly case hardened against wear. On the other hand, the tension members (side plates) are not subjected to a wearing action and are therefore treated for strength alone. Each part is heat treated for its major requirement.

The result is a drive of unequalled Ruggedness, Simplicity, Long Life and Economy—with an Efficiency of 98-99% and Low First Cost.

Diamond High Speed Roller Chain is made in a wide range of pitch lengths and in Single or Multiple Strand. There is a Diamond Drive for practically every need in Industry.

Mail the Coupon for Special Booklet on Textile Applications.



DIAMOND CHAIN

ROLLING AT POINTS OF CONTACT

This photograph, taken in the plant of a large finishing company, shows a 4-strand Diamond Chain driving a five-roll calendar from a 30 H.P. motor at 900 r.p.m.

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419 Kentucky Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Representatives:

C. T. Patterson Co.,
New Orleans
J. N. Vaughan, Jr.,
Greenville, S. C.

Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.,
419 Kentucky Ave.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

You may send your booklet, "Reducing Maintenance and Delays in the Textile Industry," to:

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Address _____

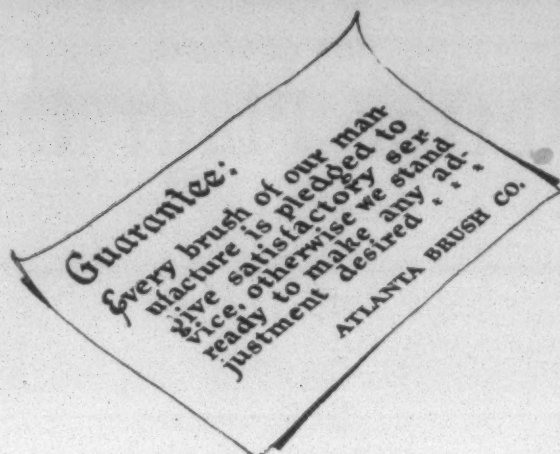
State _____

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TRADE MARK

LOOK FOR THE DIAMOND ON THE LINK

This Guarantee



Changed Brush Buying Habits

This is the guarantee that took all the guesswork out of brush buying in textile plants throughout the South. Every brush that leaves our factory carries this iron-clad assurance of satisfactory service. Every purchasing agent knows we can make this guarantee and live up to it, for he knows we use nothing but the best materials in our factory, that we make every brush as good as we can make it. That's why it is no longer necessary to compare qualities, bristles, workmanship. Stick to Perkins' Practical Brushes and take no chances with brushes that do not carry this iron-clad guarantee of satisfaction. It means added cleaning mileage for every dollar you spend.

For every textile need, we make a suitable Brush

Atlanta Brush Co. Atlanta, Ga.

P. O. Box 1358

the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., is the only equipment needed by the plain goods mills for making these goods. This exhibit will also feature on a 20-harness Stafford loom a complicated fancy leno effect. This will be woven on the new type doups which were first shown at the last Greenville exhibition and will demonstrate the feasibility of a weaver being able to operate several looms on such fabrics with this new type steel doup as against only one or two looms with twine doups. The exhibit will be under the direction

Atlanta, Ga., office; and Wm. H. Hull and E. R. Jerome from their home office, Providence, R. I.

Steel Frame House Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., expect to exhibit a small building, using full size members by H. E. Littlejohn and W. O. Jones of the Greenville office. J. J. bers, showing their method of framing homes and other small buildings in steel. They expect also to have photographs and literature explaining further details of their construction.

E. H. Millard will attend.



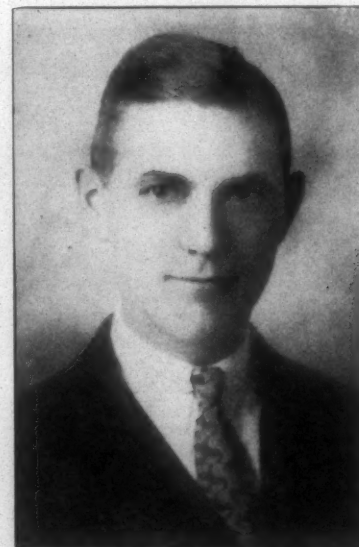
N. H. Thomas
Victor Ring Traveler Co.



B. F. Barnes, Jr.
Victor Ring Traveler Co.



H. P. Gant
York Heating and Ventilating Co.



H. A. Fonda
S K F Industries

of Hampton Smith, who will be as-Kaufman, president, and R. J. Freitag, treasurer, from the Philadelphia office, will also attend.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. In addition to their very extensive line of ring travelers, this company will also exhibit several sizes and styles of traveler wrenches and hooks, and also band hooks, belt hooks, "S" hooks, separators, English flyers, etc.

They will occupy space No. 240.

They will be represented by A. B. Carter, A. Dewey Carter, and W. H. Thomas from their Gastonia, N. C., office; B. F. Barnes, Jr., from their

Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio, will occupy space No. 331 and 332. The company's exhibit will consist of an assortment of bearings suitable for use in various textile machines, and examples of roller bearing pillow blocks and line shaft hangers such as are employed in textile mills generally.

The company will be represented at the show by J. A. Robinson.

Tolhurst Machine Works, Inc., Troy, N. Y., are going to have on exhibit a Tolhurst center slung open top hydro-extractor especially prepared for dye house use. It will be equipped with an interlocked safety



Spinners!

Looking for the perfect ring travelers? Try Victors—quality is built right into every single ring traveler we make!

Samples FREE. Write for 'em now!

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.

Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER
Room 615, Third Nat. Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.
Southern Representatives:

A. Dewey Carter, Gastonia, N. C. N. H. Thomas, Gastonia, N. C.
B. F. Barnes, Jr., 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.



guard so arranged that the power cannot be applied until the cover has been closed, nor may the cover be raised until the basket has come to a stop. The drive will be by attached vertical motor equipped with their patented centrifugal clutch. The extractor will have an automatic timing device which may be set for any desired length of run. Upon the expiration of the period of time the extractor motor circuit is opened, the brake applied and the operator is signalled by a bell and light. In addition they shall

spinning frame belting, cone belting. Universal winder belting, made of genuine houghide. There will be special attention given to short center drives. They also expect to have some short center drives in operation.

W. O. & M. W. Talcott, Inc., Providence, R. I., will show a full line of the Talcott belt fasteners for leather, rubber, and woven transmission belts and conveyor belts. They also will show samples of test which have been made showing the breaking strain of belts which are fasten-



C. T. Speake
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.



J. R. Olmhausen
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.



John Gelzer, Jr.
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.



J. B. Parks
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.

have photographs, blue prints and models. They will also have a special centrifugal clutch for providing a smooth and shockless acceleration to cards, garnets, spinning frames, etc.

The exhibit will be in charge of their Southern representative, Fred H. White of Charlotte. W. W. Watt of Mr. White's office will also be in attendance. R. K. Cheney and John McKeon from Troy will also be at Greenville.

The exhibit is to occupy space 108-A.

Vacuum Belting Company, Indianapolis, Ind., will feature their

ed with various types of belt fasteners, also sample fasteners showing the safety features of the Talcott belt fasteners, and samples will be furnished for trial without charge.

Torsion Balance Co., New York, N. Y., will exhibit a list of scales and weights used in the manufacturing and testing of the various textile products, namely; cotton and woolen cloth testing balances, direct reading scales giving yarn number for cotton, woolen and rayon as well as fine balances used in the dye and chemical laboratories.

(Continued on Page 28)

NATIONAL VAT DYES

Carbanthrene Black B
Double Paste

Carbanthrene Blue GCD
Double Paste

Carbanthrene Blue BCS
Double Paste

Carbanthrene Dark Blue DR
Paste

Carbanthrene Violet RR
Paste

Carbanthrene Yellow G
Double Paste

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.
40 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.

BOSTON
PROVIDENCE

CHICAGO
CHARLOTTE
TORONTO

PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO

NATIONAL DYES



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1928

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

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Single Copies	.10

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Naked Legs

THE textile industry is watching with much interest the "stockingless fad" and wondering what it is going to do to the hosiery manufacturers.

There is no use saying that it is not growing because it is certainly making progress and in most any large city many girls can be seen upon the streets without stockings. Anything that becomes regarded as fashionable will spread no matter how much it is contrary to our former ideas of decency.

Our lady missionaries formerly went to Africa with skirts dragging the ground and wearing two or more petticoats, not to mention several pounds of padding and immediately set about trying to get some clothes on the women of that section.

Judging by the progress that has been made, it will not be long now before the Africans will have cause to protest against the lack of clothing of our missionaries and our tourists.

If naked legs become fashionable the ladies from flappers to grandmothers will go about minus stockings and we can only hope that the naked fad will stop with legs.

It appears to us that hosiery manufacturers are alive to the menace, for the following newspaper story looks like propaganda:

Denver, Sept. 8.—Denver skin specialists predict, the "stockingless" fad will end almost immediately. This sudden exit, they declare, will be the result of a strange rash that is appearing on the lower extremities of those who have made it a practice of going without hosiery.

Two theories have been advanced. One is that tender skin protected always by silk fabric is incapable of withstanding the elements. The other is that razors that must come into use cause a form of barbers' itch to break out.

No matter which it is, there seems to be mourning in Denver flapperdom.

The following appeared in the open forum column of a New York paper:

"I sincerely believe that you are wrong in condemning this stockingless fad," remarks a reader in the men's apparel field. "If you have purchased silk stockings for a woman, or women, you know that they are darned expensive. Legs may be hideous in the 'altogether,' but think of the thousands of dollars that will be saved if the women take up the fad with single-minded persistence that usually distinguishes their style maneuvers."

* * *

"Bare legs contribute nothing to our national grace or charm and therefore I am against them and must contribute my modest degree of grief to the sentiments heretofore expressed in regard to same. We must have beauty at any price and bare legs are not as stimulating as they might be. I have seen bare legs that were a delight, but they are mighty rare in this world and hirsute exterminators and other reforms advertised in the magazines do not greatly relieve the situation."

* * *

"As a thrift measure there may be something to say in favor of the abolition of silk stockings, but why preach thrift in connection with such small matters when we throw away millions on luxuries."

While the textile industry watches the progress of the "stockingless fad," we are wondering if it is going to hurt the cotton manufacturing industry.

When silk or rayon hose are removed, socks have to take their place because the inside of shoes does not feel good to bare feet and the socks will contain more cotton than the hose.

The lady that runs around with bare legs will have to spend much time with her lower extremities in the bath tub and there will be a greater wearing out of wash rags and towels or, at least, we hope that such will be the case.

It is an ill wind that blows no good and when fashion blows off the silk and rayon stocking there may

be somebody beside the razor and soap people who will reap a little of the benefits.

Listening to the average manufacturer one would think trailing skirts and petticoats were worn last year and that the present depression is due to a sudden change to short skirts.

As a matter of fact short dresses came into style a number of years ago and the per capita consumption of cotton goods is higher than it was in 1910.

Anyhow we do not want to see the grandmothers running around with naked legs.

Lowell, Mass., Objects To Smoke

CERTAIN citizens of Lowell, Mass., recently made complaint at the City Hall that the chimney of the Waterhead Mill was smoking unduly and the superintendent of the mill replied:

"If the chimneys in Lowell plants were smoking today, the city would be prosperous. Smokeless chimneys constitute our worst foe."

Having lost many of its cotton mills on account of unjust regulations and heavy taxation which came largely as the result of the activities of labor unions and radicals, it would seem that the citizens of that community would learn its lesson, but some will never be satisfied until they drive every manufacturing establishment beyond its borders.

Southern Textile Exposition

WHILE the Southern Textile Exposition has always been of tremendous interest to machinery manufacturers and cotton manufacturers alike, we do not believe we have ever seen as much interest displayed as is being shown in the forthcoming show next month.

The number of exhibitors is the largest since the Exposition was started and there is every reason to believe that the attendance will run well ahead of any of the previous years.

There have been many important machinery developments during the past two years and a number of them will be on display at the Exposition. The tendency in machinery and equipment development has been along lines that tend to increase production and save labor, with resultant lowering in costs. It is more important than ever before, in view of textile conditions that mills be operated at increased efficiency.

It is also true that many cotton manufacturing processes have been improved by refinements in equipment developed during the past few years, refinements which have made no radical change in former methods, but which have resulted in vast improvements in several departments.

It is essential that all superintendents and overseers keep in close touch with all new machinery developments and we urge all mill owners

to see that as many of their men attend the Exposition as possible.

We are also hopeful that many of the executives who visit the Textile Show will be impressed with the fact that it is high time that they are waking up to the value of modern equipment.

English Loss of Exports

THE British Board of Trade recently issued the following report of the exports of yarns and cloths from the United Kingdom for the month of August and so far this year as follows (000 omitted):

	Yarns		Cloths	
	Aug.	Year	Aug.	Year
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1928	16,000	114,000	341,000	2,612,000
1927	17,000	137,000	363,000	2,775,000
1913	15,993	139,027	579,546	4,801,306

It is almost startling to note that in 1913, up to September 1st, England exported 4,801,306,000 yards of cloth and that fifteen years later in the same month they exported very little more than half that amount.

It is a picture of the cotton manufacturing industry of England that should cause the entire cotton manufacturing world to do some thinking.

Production Must Be Watched

WITH the coming of Fall, there is a tendency for many mills that have been curtailing during the summer months to return to full time operations. Some of them, of course, have secured additional business which justifies full time.

It is well, however, to keep a clear picture of the situation in mind. The last report of the Cotton Textile Merchants Association of New York was encouraging in several respects. Sales were slightly above production, stocks on hand showed a decrease and unfilled orders an increase. In regard to production, however, it must be borne in mind that August production was considerably under normal.

In spite of the summer curtailment, stocks are still too large, especially in some lines, and operating schedules should be regulated with a watchful eye upon the stock situation. It will be an unwise policy to increase production too rapidly under present conditions. There is a promising increase in the amount of business being placed right now, but the benefits that should come from the long period of curtailment can easily be sacrificed if production is not sensibly regulated. This is reflected in the fact that while orders during the past ten days have been increasing, the price situation continues to be very unsatisfactory. Prices must advance to bring about real improvement and at the same time must not stimulate overproduction.

The greatest danger in the present market is that mills, at the first sign of improving business, may increase production so rapidly that all opportunity for profits will be lost. This has occurred time and time again in past years and it is extremely important that it does not happen again this year.



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From that beginning, working in uninterrupted co-operation with our own refining department and operators of Textile Mills throughout the country TEXACO Lubrication Engineers have held to one unvarying purpose—determining the types of lubricants which would offer the greatest protection against heat, friction and carbon—yet insuring the greatest operating efficiency.

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TEXACO GEAR LUBRICANTS
TEXACO GREASES

Our Lubrication Engineers will gladly and willingly co-operate with you in determining the kind and amount of lubricant to apply to insure the most efficient operation of any machine or machinery part—and the most economical.

This, we have been doing, year after year, for a large proportion of Textile Mills in the country—and we will continue to do it.

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October 15th to 20th
Greenville, S. C.

Every president, treasurer, secretary, manager, superintendent and other officer of cotton textile manufacturing plants, and other industrial companies, is cordially invited to visit the Southern Textile Exposition in Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., October 15th to 20th.

From this most remarkable display of machinery, accessories and supplies visitors will gain new ideas and valuable information.

Executives will find it greatly to the financial advantage of their organizations to request their master mechanics, overseers, second hands, loom fixers, section hands, and other production heads, to attend this

show. It will promote operating economy and increase production.

Operatives who attend the Exposition will feel a new pride in their craft and interest in their daily work will be strongly stimulated.

The exhibitors at the Exposition will include the leading manufacturers of textile machinery, equipment, accessories and supplies. They have not spared labor or expense in preparing very interesting and instructive exhibits.

Special rates on all Southeastern railroads. Room reservations made on request.

Please do not forget the opening day—OCTOBER 15th.

Textile Hall Corporation

The **October 11th** Issue of the

SOUTHERN **TEXTILE BULLETIN**

will be almost exclusively devoted to the

Southern Textile Exposition

Brimful of intensely interesting news and sidelights relating to the Exposition, this number will reach subscribers just in advance of the opening and will also be distributed from our booth during the week. The *Southern Textile Bulletin* is the *ONLY* textile journal with circulation confined exclusively to the South, and is therefore the logical medium for exhibitors to use in connection with this great Southern event. Concerns not exhibiting will likewise derive unusual benefit from representation in this issue because of its timely and unusual news features and increased distribution. Regular rates will apply.

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tained. They have done much to make mill rooms better and safer places to work in. They are apostles of light.

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Run of the lathe, untested and uninspected bobbins can always be bought for less money than U S prices, but ask yourself or ask your spinner how much you save? Good bobbins play a more important part in good yarn making than the average mill man will take the time to realize. Not so, however, with the best mills. That is the reason so many of them are U S equipped.

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Personal News

Hob Nelson has become engineer at the Columbia Mills, Columbia, Tenn.

Turner Scott has resigned as card grinder at the Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va.

I. K. Strowd has resigned as second in weaving at the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

Word Thoron, of Boston, treasurer of the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., visited the mill last week.

W. W. Wood has been promoted from overhauler to second hand in weaving at the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

M. M. Strowd, overseer spinning at the Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va., was married last week to Miss Alice Rodgers.

Thomas Taylor, from Manville-Jenckes Mills, Gastonia, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Rodman-Heath Mills, Waxhaw, N. C.

B. J. Tucker, from Calhoun Falls, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Middleburg plant of the Martel Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

W. H. Leathers has resigned as master mechanic at the Middleburg plant of the Martel Mills, Batesburg, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.

D. K. Dunn has resigned as overseer carding at the Montala Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala. to become overseer carding and spinning at the Greenville plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Greenville Ala.

Prof. C. S. Mullin, of the Textile School, Clemson College, S. C., has returned from an extended trip to Europe, where he has been studying textile developments for some months.

Col. Leroy Springs, president of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., who has been living in New York for several months, has denied newspaper reports that he is to sell his homes in Lancaster and Charlotte.

W. B. Kitchens, who for 19 years was superintendent of the Montala Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala., has been appointed superintendent of the Greenville plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Greenville, Ala.

Jas. T. Porter, vice-president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., who has been ill for some time and who recently underwent an operation at a hospital in Philadelphia, is reported as recuperating. He is now at Battle Creek, Mich., and is rapidly gaining strength.

The executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., has accepted the resignation of Edwin Farnham Greene from the board of directors and the executive committee. Mr. Greene recently resigned as treasurer of the Pacific Mills and his resignation from the board and executive committee of the Institute arose from the fact that only officers of member mills of the Institute can be directors or members of its executive committee. It was also announced that Alfred E. Colby, the new treasurer of the Pacific Mills, had been elected to the board of directors and the executive committee of the Institute to succeed Mr. Greene.

Hampton Smith to Quit Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Hampton Smith, of Greenville, S. C., has tendered his resignation as Southern manager of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, effective November 1.

Mr. Smith, who is one of the best known men in the Southern textile field, has been associated with the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company for the past 16 years. He began as salesman and because of his success in developing new business in the South, was later made manager of the Southern offices. When the increasing business in the South led the company to establish a Southern plant at Greenville, Mr. Smith was made plant manager also.

During the time he has managed the Southern sales for the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, Mr. Smith has made a steady increase in the business of the company, their Southern sales having almost doubled in that time. Mr. Smith recently patented a method whereby leno fabrics can be woven on Draper looms with no other equipment except the steel heddles. This invention is to be shown at the Southern Textile Exposition.

Mr. Smith has not announced his future plans, nor his successor with the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company been announced.

Two Important Meetings This Week

Two important meetings of superintendents and overseers were held this week.

The first of these was the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, held in Atlanta, on Tuesday.

The second is the meeting of the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held in Huntsville on Friday and Saturday.

The technical discussions at both meetings are expected to be of much interest and value.

Full reports of both meetings will appear in forthcoming issues.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Forsyth, Ga. — Robert T. Persons and others have acquired the Forsyth Hosiery Mills and will put the plant back into operation. It was sold recently to a local bank at receivers' sale.

Calhoun Falls, S. C. — The Calhoun Mills at Calhoun Falls has just recently erected and installed a new up-to-date gin, consisting of two batteries of three 80-saw gins each.

Greenville, S. C. — The Cotton Specialties Company has begun the manufacture of cotton bags at its plant here and will continue to make underwear and aprons. The plant is managed by J. D. Williams.

Lincolnton, N. C. — The Roseland Cotton Mill, which was purchased several weeks ago, by the Rudisill Spinning Company, is now in full operation with a day and night force.

For some weeks the work of remodeling the mill was in progress. The size of the plant was doubled.

New machinery has been added and the plant is now turning out fine combed yarns. The mill is equipped with 5,000 spindles.

Sparta, Tenn. — The initial equipment for the Wellwood Silk Mills, to be built here by John C. Wellwood Corporation, of New York, as noted, will consist of 170 broad looms for making silk fabrics. The building here will be built to allow for additional equipment later. The company is also improving a building at McMinville, Tenn., for installation of silk throwing equipment, and is considering 3 more throwing plants in Tennessee towns. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.

Dallas, Tex. — Full time operation of the four cotton textile mills of the C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company, of Dallas, is reported by President C. R. Miller on his return to Dallas from a business trip that took him through many of the manufacturing areas of the Middle West and Canada.

The four mills, located at Love Field, McKinney, and two in Waco, are turning out denim, ticking, awning stripes, coverts, drills, osnaburgs and wide sheetings.

Grottoes, Va. — The Puritan Silk plant in this city, included in the holdings sold by the Puritan Silk Company, of Paterson, N. J., to the Arona Silk Mills, Inc., of Pennsylvania, recently, continues under the old personnel, with F. M. Bruer remaining as manager, according to announcement made here.

An adjoining block in the present location has been secured by the new company and expansion will begin as soon as the present plant is placed in first class condition. The working force will be increased several hundred, it is said.



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Charlotte, N. C. — The United States Conditioning, Analyzing and Testing Company, has been incorporated here by Jass Bros., the capital stock being \$100,000.

The company will install testing and conditioning equipment in connection with its plant to make textile specialties, which is now under construction here.

Rock Hill, S. C. — A men's underwear manufacturing plant now located in another Carolina place, will be moved to Rock Hill provided \$10,000 in stock is subscribed locally, no trouble is expected in raising the funds, since a good portion of it has already been subscribed. The mill now has 27 machines, which is inadequate to care for its growing business.

Marietta, S. C. — William Iselin & Co., have been appointed selling agents for Slater Mills, Inc., of Webster, Mass., which is a subsidiary of S. Slater & Sons, Inc. The handling of this product by William Iselin & Co., is to be in close cooperation with the Southern branch of S. Slater & Son, Inc. William Iselin & Co., make special mention of their contact with the cloth brokers.

Gadsden, Ala. — The company which was reported as being organized here to make braidings and similar products, has been incorporated as the Alabama Braid Company. Benjamin Kahn, of New York, is president and Otto Agricola, of Gadsden is chairman of the board. The company will let contract for the building within a few weeks. Sidney M. Edelstein, of Union, S. C., is engineer.

South Boston, Va. — South Boston believes it has an excellent chance of landing a big rayon plant. Three city councilmen, Holt Easley, John W. Hardy and J. Russel Jones, were in New York recently, in conference with promoters of the enterprise which is reported to be backed by German interests, according to advices from South Boston.

The committee feels confident it will land the industry. The plant, it is said, would cost upward of \$10,000,000 and would employ approximately 2,500 persons. South Boston is located in Halifax County, on the Dan River, about 100 miles southwest of Richmond. It claims to have every facility desired including water supply, railroad facilities, electric power, housing facilities and labor. It is a town of about 5,000 people.

Charlottesville also bidding for the plant, is said to have been eliminated from consideration because its water facilities were not adequate to take care of such a plant. It is recalled a survey was made there several months ago with a view to determining whether it had adequate facilities.

Waynesboro, Va. — Establishment of a rayon plant at Waynesville, the initial unit to cost at least \$4,000,000 and employing 900 persons, mostly men, was assured when a representative of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co. of Delaware, signed papers whereby the George C. Jordan tract of 140 acres passed to the company in a cash transaction.

F. S. MacGregor, general manager of the acetate process department of the Du Pont interests, affixed his signature on behalf of the Delaware company, Mr. Jordan deeding to the concern his property for a sum which was not disclosed.

"Our first unit will necessitate the outlay of between \$4,000,000 and \$6,000,000," Mr. MacGregor said.

"The location for our new plant in Waynesboro is very satisfactory," Mr. MacGregor added, "and the Waynesboro site was chosen over several others, as we are particularly gratified over the results of the recent vote of the Waynesboro people regarding the purchase of Lithia Springs and also in the way these people have shown co-operative spirit in wanting us to come to their town and their further activity in helping to acquire options on the property we desire."

At a special election, held last week, Waynesboro citizens overwhelmingly voted to grant the Du Pont company certain water and land rights held in the name of the city. Attorney Gordon Bohannon, of Petersburg, Va., general legal representative of the Du Pont company in Virginia, was present when the papers were signed.

Du Pont engineers have been on the site at Waynesboro for several days and it is expected that first ground will be broken within a few days.

Cotton Consumption Lower

Washington. — Cotton consumption last month declined almost to the low figure of August, 1926, with only 526,729 bales entering into manufacture, compared with 634,520 bales in the same month in 1927, according to figures made public by the Census Bureau. The month's consumption, a comparison of the figures show, was but 26,000 bales

above the 500,533 bales consumed in August, 1926.

The lower consumption of the month was reflected in the activity of cotton spindles, of which only 28,243,508 were in operation, against 32,292,404 a year ago and 31,260,492 in August, 1926.

Stocks of cotton available at the end of the month also were at a low point, with 782,068 bales in consuming establishments and 1,188,861 bales in public storage and at compresses, against 1,120,784 bales in public storage and at compresses, against 1,120,784 bales in consuming

establishments and 2,172,945 bales in storage and at compresses on August 31, 1927.

Big Reduction in S. C. Cotton

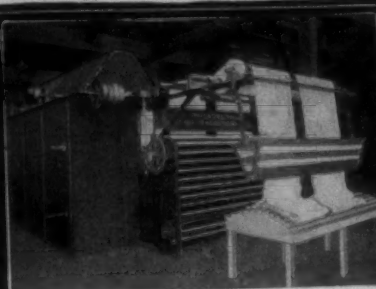
Columbia.—Since the government report of September 8, the prospective cotton crop in South Carolina has been reduced by 10 to 12 per cent as a State average, Dr. W. W. Long, of Clemson College, director of the Clemson extension department, declared in a statement issued in Columbia. Pointing out that this would mean a loss in production of approximately 100,000 bales, Dr. Long said the deterioration had been due largely to boll rot, and that the damage was continuing.

The extension director had just returned from Florence where he conferred with farm agents in the Pee Dee section and said he had been in touch also with agents in other sections of the State.

"Cotton deterioration has been general in South Carolina," said Dr. Ogst, "perhaps worst in the Pee Dee; quite severe in the Edisto-Savannah region; lightest in the Piedmont."

Lockwood, Greene to Drop Management of 3 Cotton Mills

Boston, Mass.—After October 1, Lockwood, Greene & Co., will cease to manage New England Southern Mills, Lancaster Mills, and Winnsboro Mills, having sold its engineering division. Lockwood, Greene will become purely a holding company for mill securities. The next step has not yet been decided upon by the company.



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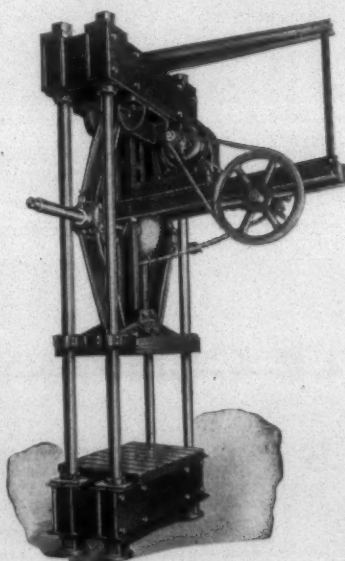
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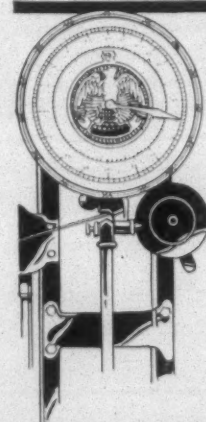
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**NO MORE
YARNS
ABOUT
YARNS**

Slight variations in yarn are magnified in labor costs. Give your mill employees a known factor to work with and speed of handling becomes a matter of routine. Do your experimenting on the testing machine—not in the mill.

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**SCOTT
TESTERS**

Position Wanted

A No. 1 draw-in machine man or slasher man, married with small family wants a job at once. Can furnish good references. Write me at Box 40, Lexington, N. C.

High Draft Spinning

(Continued from Page 13)

also damaging the flutes of the bottom roller. A very simple means of making the feed more positive is by fluting the back top roller with fine flutes somewhat similar in pitch and depth to the flutes of the bottom fluted roller. Other methods have been used for the same purpose, such as weighting the back top roller, but the fluting of the roller in question seems to be the simplest, the cheapest, and is very effective.

"Break" Draft

Another point of importance in high drafting is to bring the roving to the spinning frame with a minimum of twist in it, so that the break may operate easily and thoroughly. This is all the more necessary on account of the roving being practically of twice the bulk. It is neces-

sary that this twist be fully destroyed by the break draft so as to prepare the roving thoroughly for the final high draft.

If the roving is supplied with a minimum of twist, the break draft can be arranged also on a minimum basis, which is good practice. The break draft under these conditions need not be more than 1.081, with a calculated intermediate draft of 1.192 following.

Tests and Comparisons

Scientific tests and examinations, as well as practical tests of yarns, carried out on a very extensive scale at various research institutions and in many mills, go to prove that high draft yarns spun under good conditions, "pull" quite as strong and are quite as regular in counts as low drafted yarns and very frequently are even superior in both features. Yarns of the same counts spun from

the same roving on both low and high draft systems, have been "pulled down" and compared. It has been found that the high draft yarns have shown a slightly longer average length of staple, which suggests that the fibres are ruptured less in this system, due to the advantage derived from the use of the light weight "slip" top rollers or leather bands. Consequently, many spinners claim that they are able to use a lower priced cotton on high drafting and do not sacrifice anything in the quality of the product, which provides still another source of economy.

Summary

Having already described in some detail the various high draft systems, as being those which have received the most attention up to the present time, it is only necessary to

say in concluding, that any high drafting arrangement which is to secure and retain popular favor must possess the following inherent points of recommendation:

- (1) Be simple in construction.
- (2) Involve little or no departure from ordinary mill practice.
- (3) Cause little or no increase in cost of upkeep.
- (4) Be able to give an increase in draft of say 50 per cent or more without lowering the quality of the yarn.
- (5) Must not adversely affect the spinning or production as compared with ordinary low drafting on similar counts.

The system with four lines of rollers, practically embodies all the features named and, as already stated, has become very popular with home spinners and also with spinners abroad, not only because good

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LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

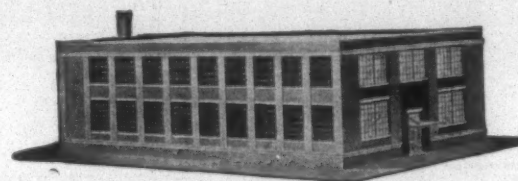
For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.

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127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Texas Mill Supply Co., Inc., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



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FOR 45 YEARS
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"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS-SPOOLS-SHUTTLES

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USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

results are obtained from it, but also because the operatives are not called upon to learn the working of a new system. The operatives see in this roller system very little outside the ordinary mill practice to which they are accustomed. The question of the "likes" and "dislikes" of the operative to any machine or to any new system of working may be, more or less a psychological one but it is undoubtedly a factor which it is often advisable to take into consideration when introducing any new methods which seriously depart

Southern Textile Association News

(Continued from Page 8)

6. What effect does humidifiers have on the temperature in your weave room, (say early in the morning, more especially on Monday mornings)

7. What type of steam reducing valve do you use and does it continue to hold pressure normal after use is discontinued on low pressure side of valve?

8. Is there any danger of a barometric condenser flooding low pressure cylinder of your engine, if so, what precautions should be taken?

9. Do you think many machinery parts are replaced unnecessarily in your mill?

10. Do the section men in your mill determine how much wear necessitates the discarding of machinery parts?

11. Do you think the overseer of each department, or his second hand should see each part that is removed from the machines in their department before permitting it to be thrown away or sent down to the shop for repair or restoration?

12. Have you tried out the plan of getting every overseer to send everything to the shop, regardless of the reason for its removal from the machines, and with the purpose in view of going through all of these parts periodically with each overseer and together determining the possibilities of restoration of each piece before it finds itself cast into the scrap heap?

As many of the questions listed above will be discussed as is possible in the time allotted for the meeting.

Stocks of Cotton Goods Large

Boston, Mass.—Recent sales of cotton goods have run into greater yardage than during the early summer. It is still too early, however, for development of the customary fall business, and current improvement has been due mainly to apprehension over a possible small cotton crop, with consequent higher prices. Such scarcities in September are not infrequent, and sales increase at this time is not always an accurate index of fall and winter business.

The statistical position of the cotton textile industry is mixed at pres-

ent. There has been substantial curtailment during summer, but visible stocks of goods in the hands of mills and mill agents are very large. On the other hand, invisible supplies of retailers, manufacturers, stores, etc., are believed to be small and to provide a basis for good business some time in the future.

Excess of unsold goods applies particularly in the heavy constructions. In fine goods there is a much better balance, and development of real demand might result in a shortage. Stocks are about the same as before the New Bedford strike, but the fact that no goods piled up during the summer period of light buying was itself constructive. With New Bedford shut down almost completely and other mills curtailing 20 per cent and more, the fine goods ends of the industry has not operated better than 50 per cent for many months.

Buying of cotton goods has been at an extremely low rate this year. With the industry curtailing, stocks have mounted steadily. At the end of July stocks were equal to two months' supply at that month's rate of production. Last summer stocks were but 58 per cent to 80 per cent of monthly output.

The reason for current depression in most lines of cotton goods is that with stocks low and prices rising, buyers contracted last year for goods beyond all reason, with much of the demand of speculative origin. These excess supplies are still overhanging the market. Following table

shows relation of stocks to contemporaneous production for certain recent months, as indicated by Association of Textile Merchants (in thousands of yards):

	Production	Stocks end of mo.	Stocks times prod.
July, 1928	221,826	463,270	2.09
June	287,818	458,984	1.59
May	349,325	441,508	1.26
March	358,025	402,594	1.12
January	297,669	367,223	1.23
Nov., 1927	321,621	292,535	.91
Sept.	346,902	201,920	.58
July	229,097	177,527	.77
May	231,874	177,890	.77
March	277,052	162,438	.58

In the above table 23 groups of cotton goods were reported, beginning with October, 1927. Before that time, 20 groups were reported.

The need of continuing present curtailment is very clearly shown by the above table, with its mounting ratio of stocks to production. Not all factors in the industry are hoping for sudden development of higher prices and greater demand; supplies should be drawn down greatly before production schedules are advanced. There is good potential demand. Following months of inactivity some manufacturers like Henry Ford are back in the market for important yardage.

Very few cotton mills, North and South, are today making satisfactory profits. The majority are just breaking even, and many are running at a loss. For real improvement, prices must advance without stimulating overproduction characteristic of the past. — Boston News Bureau.

STRIPPER X

ORTHOCEN

To the Dyer of Textiles:—

The results of properly dyed Textiles are:

1. Correctness of shade
2. Level dyeings
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The first is absolutely up to you, but on the second and third there enter conditions over which you have little or no control.

There are products made which will be of great help to you in overcoming one or more of these difficulties.

Try them by using the ORIGINAL one ORTHOCEN as the recognized standard.

Sole Manufacturers and Distributors of ORTHOCEN

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DYESTUFFS
of
QUALITY

P. S.—Ask your neighboring mill what
they think of ORTHOCEN

CHEMICALS
of
ORIGINALITY

What You Will See At the Exposition

(Continued from Page 21)

Their representative at the booth will be J. W. Wetz.

Sipp Machine Co., Paterson, N. J., will be located in space annex 221 and will have on exhibit their latest type skein winder, also have a girl operating the machine showing the winding of rayon from the skein to the silk spool. This machine will be fitted with one of their latest patented features, which is the oilless spindle bearing.

The Wright Company, Atlanta, Ga., expect to display cold drink and food carts which have been adopted by a great many of the Southern textile plants as solving their problem of dispensing cold drinks, sandwiches, chewing gums, etc., through the mill without the loss of time of the employee.

C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. The feature of the TAG exhibit will be a huge "diagram" representing the newly developed complete automatic control of a slasher room. This "diagram" is six feet high and ten feet wide. It shows the size cooking kettle, the size storage kettle, the size box and the two drying cylinders, in a vivid manner. These four pieces of equipment are painted on the exhibit; but the automatic control equipment and

the various thermometers are the actual instruments themselves—connected in the proper manner, as they are actually connected in various New England and Southern mills where this new TAG system of complete automatic control has been installed.

Thus, the painted cooking kettle is equipped with a real TAG automatic temperature-time controller. The purpose of this controller on

the job is to raise the temperature of the size mixture to the proper boiling point in the proper length of time, to hold at the boiling point for a definite period of time and then shut off the steam and ring a bell to notify the attendant. In addition, the cooking kettle is equipped with a real TAG recording thermometer.

Similarly, the pictured storage kettle is equipped with a real TAG

automatic temperature controller which, in actual mills maintains the size in the storage tank at the one best temperature—this temperature being a little below the temperature desired in the size box, for if the size is allowed to cool too much below that point, it will plug up the lines to the size boxes, while if the temperature is allowed to rise too high, it is equivalent to continuing the cooking and it will destroy the effect of proper control in the cooking kettles.

In like manner, the size box on the huge panel-board is equipped with a TAG temperature and level controller (double system). The purpose of that instrument is to maintain the level of the size within a half inch, and to feed prime size evenly, while also maintaining the size at the one best temperature, so that it will never be too high nor too low in the box, never too thick nor too thin, never too hot nor too cold. The indicating instrument with which the size box is equipped is a TAG dia thermometer of a new type, with a bulb and connection especially made for size boxes.

The fourth piece of equipment is of course the pair of drying cylinders next to the size box, and these are ingeniously equipped with a double system temperature controller, which is two temperature controllers on one—the idea being that in actual drying cylinders it is

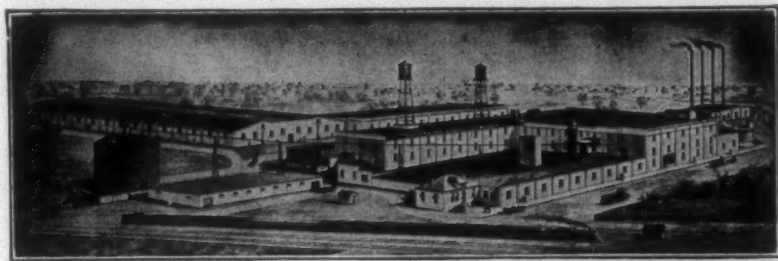


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It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

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always desirable to maintain a temperature of 210 deg. F. in the large or first cylinder and a temperature of 235 deg. F. in the smaller or second cylinder, in order to prevent baking of the size, rough surface coat on the yarn, sticking of warps to the rod, mildew, loss of production and other evils, by assuring absolutely uniform moisture content of the warps on the loom.

The pair of drying cylinders is also equipped with a recording ther-



Fred O. Tilson
Mathieson Alkali Works

momter—this instrument being a two-pen recorder, registering on one chart a record of the temperature in each of the two drying cylinders.

In addition to this display, the TAG exhibit will also include a number of different instruments used in connection with bleaching, dyeing and other processes involving temperature and pressure in the textile and allied industries.

H. D. Cooke, general sales manager, and R. A. Coburn, Southern sales manager, will be in attendance at the TAG exhibit.

The Problem of Obsolete Plant

The announcement that the American Department of Commerce is now preparing plans for a survey of cotton machinery in the United States, and particularly in New England, will be read with great interest. The New England mills have lately been passing through lean times, and it remains to be seen to what extent out-of-date machinery is responsible for their inability to make profits. That obsolete plant is one of the problems which the American cotton industry must face seems obvious from the following statement made by W. H. Rastall, the chief of the Industrial Machinery Division of the Department. In the course of a letter to a member of Congress he says:—"If manufacturers keep their obsolete and depreciated machinery too long they find themselves burdened with an excess of capacity, which leads to unintelligent competition and profitless prosperity. Managers find it difficult to solve the problems associated with these subjects, because the facts have never been revealed. Industry all over the world is suffering from similar influences."

The cotton industry is certainly suffering from it in Lancashire, for

though no data of machinery are available, it is no secret that a good deal of the plant in Lancashire mills is obsolete both in design and in efficiency through sheer old age, in the spinning as well as in the weaving sections. It would be useful to obtain accurate information about the age of the machinery in the mills, the number of automatic looms employed, a type of plant to which Lancashire has never taken kindly, the number of jacquard and dobby looms, the number of firms using up-to-date types of box-looms, and the proportion of these to the older machinery employed. These are but a few of the topics which might be covered in a cotton machinery census, which might also deal with the extent to which the growing use of artificial silk in the manufacturing section has led to the installation of modern plant and to the use of silk looms. It is true that a survey on American lines would not in itself solve the problem of substituting new machinery for old, which is largely a financial one, but it would be the first step towards the much-needed reform which might eventually be put into practice once rationalization in the cotton industry provided money for constructive work.

—Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

Exports of American Cotton

Exports of cotton from the United States for the 1927-28 season declined 3,442,000 bales from those of the previous season. Such a decline was to be expected in view of the large stocks held abroad at the beginning of the year and the higher prices. The largest decrease to any one country was to the United Kingdom where the industry is experiencing a severe depression. As in the previous year, more cotton is shown as exported to Germany than any other country. This was due in part to the fact that central European countries import cotton through Germany, but also to the fact that German consumption remained high during much of the year. France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, and Sweden, although importing less cotton for this year than for the previous one, imported more during July, 1928 than during July, 1927. Exports to the Orient were more than a million bales under those for the previous year, showing the effect of the relatively higher price of American to Indian cotton during 1927-28 in restricting the substitution of the former for the latter and the effect of mill curtailment, particularly in Japan.

Egyptian Cotton Ravaged By Unknown Disease

London.—Cairo reports that a disease, the nature of which is unknown, is breaking out in cotton pods, causing rapid deterioration. Experts are agreed that the damage is not caused by either an insect or fungus, but is believed to be due to the humid weather. The crop is 10 days late.

The Pyramids Were Built

when time and labor were inconsiderable trifles so long as the work was accomplished.

In the modern textile plant, while results are just as important, the factors which produce these results are selected only with the greatest care to insure efficiency in quality production with economy of operation.

By comparing their work with that of ordinary alkalies, the superiority of the special purpose

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Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

is so evident that increasing numbers of textile mills are standardizing their use in the production of more desirable results from the quality of their stock.



These superior results are guaranteed with your order or the trial costs you nothing.

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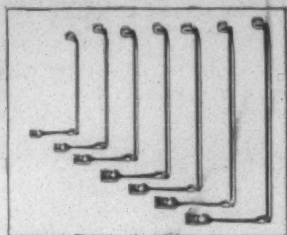
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Clean Looms, Good Production, Satisfied

Weavers—Means Better Cloth,

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Spartanburg, S. C.—Cotton manufacturers of this section are of the opinion that higher prices will not be realized by the cotton farmers for the new crop unless there is an improved demand for cotton goods. This new crop is already moving

and must be taken care of. Mills are not buying, and the cotton brokers must hold the staple until mills are ready to go into the market. To stimulate purchase of the raw material, the mills must get orders in quantity and at prices that will justify marketing finished products.

Ensuring Accurate Crop Forecasts

(Continued from Page 14)

ing the farmer to report the acreage of cotton in cultivation during the current year and the acreage he had the previous year. The results of this inquiry, which went to many thousands of farmers, were tabulated by district, the percentage of change estimated by district, and a weighted figure worked out for each State.

It was found, after a study of several years, that when this method was used it was necessary to make a rather liberal allowance for bias due to error of memory on other undetermined causes. This bias amounted in some cases to over 10 per cent. After a careful study and investigation it was found that less bias existed when the cotton grower was asked to report acreage for the current year only, without requiring him to report the acreage the previous year. Having found this out, the Crop Reporting Board is now working more and more toward the point of securing as large a number of returns as possible for the current year and matching them with reports from identical farms received the preceding year. In the State of North Carolina reports were received from 10,000 farms in 1926 and again in 1927, the returns being paired for identical farms. It was found that the change in acreage reflected by these reports agreed within less than one-half of 1 per cent with the results secured by crop meter trips covering several thousand miles.

The Crop Reporting Board is also finding that in order to get a true picture of the change it is necessary to weight the sample received on the basis of size of farms. There is considerable difference in the shift in acreage in various sized farms. When the sample is weighted, proper allowance can be made toward improving the resulting indication. Up to this time most of the returns have been obtained by mail, which makes it rather difficult to obtain a representative sample, the tendency being to receive reports from the better educated, more intelligent farmers, usually with the larger farms. Beginning in 1927, the State of Alabama made it possible, through a State appropriation, to employ paid enumerators to cover sample areas and to obtain the statistics as to acreage from every farm in a number of selected areas. During 1927 some 19,000 farms were covered, and these same farms will be again covered by a personal enumerator in 1928. The Crop Reporting Board is strongly of the opinion that within a comparatively short time the sample census method, or, in other words, the taking of a complete census of selected typical areas, will form the basis for practically all of its acreage estimates. It is believed that if areas containing approximately 10 per cent of the total area in crops could be covered this way each year by paid enumerators the results would be extremely accurate. In fact, research which has been made in the field indicates that such a sample census, if carefully done, would

give virtually the same results as a complete census, assuming that the basic figures from which the changes are made are correct, which, of course, presupposes a complete census of all farms to start with. So much for some of the newer methods of estimating acreage.

For many years the Department's inquiries on crop progress and probable yield were limited to advices as to the reported condition of the crop. Since 1915 these condition reports have been interpreted into terms of probable yield per acre and probable production in bales. In 1924 the Department began the collection of certain phenologic data which it was thought might be indicative of probable yield entirely independent of the indication of condition. The Crop Reporting Board has been using these data, and the indications are already proving of considerable value.

After the development of the cotton plant has proceeded to the stage where it is carrying grown bolls, as early as August 1 in most States, valuable indications of probable probable production can be secured from counts of the number of safe bolls on the plant, considered in connection with the factors of acreage, abandonment, stand, and soze of bolls. Records are being maintained from year to year of these boll counts and of measurements of other factors made on the first day of the months of August, September, October, and November and latterly at even more frequent intervals. By comparing these figures it is possible to obtain a ratio of the relation of the current figures to those for past years, which can be applied to the bale production in the base year to secure an indication of prospective production in the current year.

This preliminary indication must be adjusted for certain other contributory factors, such as differences to the stated date, in the development of the plant, set of immature bolls, and the rate at which the plant is squaring and blooming, whether the season with which comparisons are being made closed exceptionally early or late, relative abundance of boll weevil and other insects in the two years, etc. Indications of production drawn from such records and studies are useful as checks on the indications drawn from acreage and condition and from such records and studies are useful as checks on the indications drawn from acreage and condition and from other recognized methods of estimating production.

In using the boll count method it is assumed that average weather and other influences of environment will prevail for the remainder of the season. The method of computing the indication is as follows:

1. Obtain a series of direct percentage relations for the identical dates in the two years, between each basic factor, of acreage, abandonment complement (100 minus per cent abandoned), stand, size of bolls, and number of bolls.

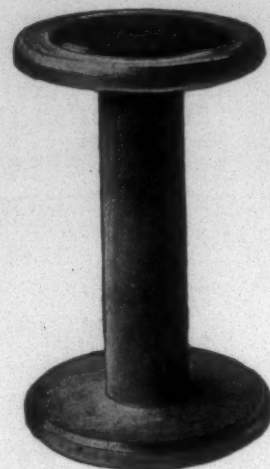
2. Multiply these successive percentages together to obtain a cumulative per centage that will represent the relation (relative percentage) of all the included measurable

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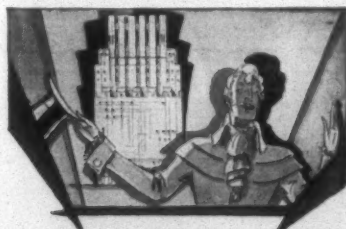
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factors in the current year compar-
ed to the base year.

3. Apply this cumulative percent-
age to the bale production in the
base year to secure a direct tenta-
tive indication of production in the
present year. Thus if the relation
of 1928 to 1927 were, acreage 103 per
cent, abandonment complement 95
per cent, stand 100 per cent, size of
bolls 105 per cent, number of bolls
90 per cent, this would indicate 103x
95x100x105x90 equals 92.47 per cent,
and if the crop in 1927 were 850,000
bales, then 92.47 per cent of 850,000
equals 786,000 bales.

For the present judgment adjust-
ments are made to this tentative
production figure to allow for the
other factors already mentioned but
not included in the basic computa-
tion. Later as phenological data,
susceptible to quantitative measure-
ment, covering these elements are
accumulated such factors may be
included among the basic factors
for which definite computations are
made.

Experience in the past three years
has shown that this methods has its
maximum usefulness from August 1
to October 1, when the judgment of
those observing and reporting the
crop is likely to be unduly influen-
ced by the superficial appearance of
the plant, sufficient consideration
not being given to the amount of
fruit already safe or being develop-
ed. It is quite probable that a shift
will be made from the number of
bolls per plant to the number of
bolls per 15 feet of row as soon as
several years data can be accumu-
lated.

The policy of the Crop Reporting
Board with regard to the interpreta-
tion of condition in terms of indicat-
ed production has gradually under-
gone a change during the past few
years. A proper understanding of
the meaning of crop "condition" is
necessary for a comprehension of
its interpretation. A large number
of crop correspondents are asked,
on each of several dates during the
growing seasons, to report upon a
schedule their judgment as to the
condition of cotton in per cent of a
normal condition for that date.
They are advised to make compari-
son, not with the condition last year
or last month, but with a "normal"
or "100 per cent" condition of cot-
ton, which is stated as that condi-
tion of growth and vitality and rela-
tive freedom from insects and dis-
eases which is expected in a gener-
ally favorable season. The reporter
is instructed, in estimating condi-
tion, to take into consideration "not
only the growth and appearance of
the plant but every factor within
his knowledge which influences the
probable yield per acre." The 100
per cent base against which they
are asked to make comparison is
that condition which promises, not
a bumper crop, but a full crop. Now
the crop correspondents are human,
their judgment is, of course, falli-
ble, and there are times when the
condition of the crop is deceptive,
concealing its latent powers for
good or bad. For example, analyses
of condition, weather data, and yield
per acre indicate that the cotton
crop at the close of a long dry spell
is deceptive in appearance and

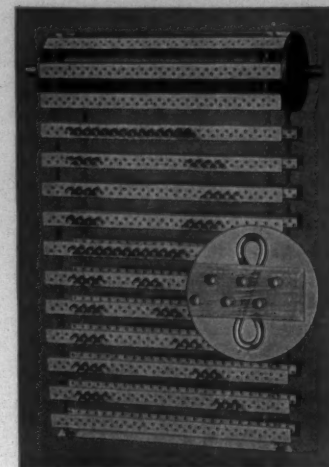
promise of yield, and the resulting
judgment of crop correspondents
concerning condition is too low
when translated into terms of in-
dicated yield per acre on the basis
of average relationships. On the
other hand, a heavy growth of foil-
age brought about by ample or ex-
cessive rainfall will be deceptive
and cause crop correspondents to
overstate condition when expressed
in terms of ultimate yield per acre.

An analysis of condition and stage
of plant-growth also indicates falli-
bility in correspondents' judgment
with respect to ultimate yield per
acre. It has been noted, for ex-
ample, in some States that when
blooming begins late correspondents
understate condition in terms of ul-
timate yield, and vice versa. This
failure of correspondents' reports to
reflect accurately potential yield in
stating condition is, of course, more
pronounced early in the season than
later. The extent of this inaccuracy
cannot be measured exactly, be-
cause the only measure is the rela-
tion of condition, say as at August
1, to the final yield. Into this rela-
tionship enter other factors, some of
which, such as subsequent weather
and insect damage, are vastly more
important and obscure the relation-
ship. A constant recurrence, how-
ever, of yields greater than indicat-
ed by condition, say in years of dry
July weather, gives a general indi-
cation as reflecting final yield. As
further weather and yield studies
are completed it will probably be
possible to make measurements of
the variation between yield indicat-
ed by condition as at a given date
and final yield per acre.

It must be borne in mind that the
Crop Reporting Board does not ex-
pect the correspondents to antici-
pate subsequent effects of weather,
insects, and disease upon the crop.
In two different years, therefore, a
reported condition of, say 60 per
cent on August 1 for the State of
Texas might be accompanied in one
year by a final yield of 150 pounds
per acre and in the other year by
a final yield of 125 pounds per acre.
The indicated yield on August 1,
considering only condition, would
be practically the same in the two
years, but in the first year weather
may have been favorable after
August 1 and damage from insects
and disease below average, while in
the second year these factors may
have been unfavorable. As the crop
approaches harvest the yield indi-
cated by condition more nearly ap-
proximates the final yield since the
magnitude of subsequent change
due to changing effects of weather,
etc., diminishes with the length of
time during which these effects are
operative.

With this picture of the possible
variation in yields that may follow
an identical condition on a given
date one year with another as basis,
it is possible to outline the develop-
ment of the Board's policy in the
matter of interpreting condition in
terms of indicated yield per acre.
Before 1915 no forecasts or state-
ments of indicated production were
made by the Department. The con-
dition was published in general sub-
stantially as reported, with such
helpful comparisons as the ten-year

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average condition and the condition in each of a number of earlier years. Each interested person might then interpret condition in terms of absolute or relative production in his own manner and to the best of his ability.

In 1915 the Board began to interpret condition in terms of indicated yield per acre and indicated production in bales, using, as a device to this end, the much discussed "par" system. The "par" system will not be dealt with in this article. It is a mathematical device used in the interpretation of conditions in terms of yield per acre, based primarily upon the observed relation of these in prior years, but a proper comprehension of it is not necessary to an understanding of the Board's methods. For a number of years condition was interpreted into terms of yield per acre considering only condition, and making no attempt to evaluate the bearing of supplementary or modifying factors upon the relationship. For example, except for allowance for trend of yield, a condition of 60 per cent on August 1 in a dry season or in a late season was interpreted into the same indicated yield per acre as a condition of 60 per cent in a wet or early season. The indicated yield per acre so published had, as its basis, the assumption that all known factors were considered in the condition figures, and that subsequent influences upon the crop would be average. No attempt was made to anticipate the extent to which these subsequent influences would depart from average.

Almost coincident with the inauguration of these statements of statements of yield and production indicated by condition, the boll weevil spread rapidly over virtually the entire remainder of the previously uninvaded portion of the cotton belt proper. It at once assumed the dominating role in the relationship of condition (particularly early in the season) and final yield per acre. The condition might be 60 per cent on August 1, and indicate, with the basic assumption of average influence until harvest, a final yield of 140 pounds, but should weevil damage be heavy the yield might actually fall below 100 pounds, or, if weevil damage was slight, might actually be considerably more. The shifts in the damage due to weevils were so pronounced that new averages of relationships of condition to yield were established each year, and the Board found itself in the unfortunate position of interpreting conditions of averages established during years of negligible weevil damage, and vice versa. Such a situation led to statements of indicated production early in the crop season which were more misleading than helpful. The situation was intolerable, and the Board found it necessary to devise ways and means of discounting weevil damage. Crop correspondents early in the crop season did not allow for possible weevil damage, nor did the Board expect that they should. There devolved upon the Board the duty of developing methods of anticipating, at least in a general way, the probable effect of

weevil damage, subsequent to a given condition report, upon the relationship of condition and yield.

A number of important indicators of the extent to which influences upon the crop subsequent to a given date might be expected to depart from average have been developed. First, a study was made of the extent of boll weevil damage in past years. The Department has made inquiry of its crop correspondents since 1909, in February of each year, of their judgment of the yield per acre in per cent of normal of each important crop and the reduction from a normal or full yield due to stated causes. For cotton one of these specified causes was the boll weevil. An analysis of the returns on cotton showed, first, that the damage due to boll weevil exceeded that of any other single factor in the variation in amount of damage from year to year; second, that in years of relatively heavy boll weevil damage crop correspondents apparently "charged the weevil with more than its just share of the damage, thus exaggerating this cause; and, finally, that the damage imputed to the weevil in general assumed a cyclical tendency of recurring light and heavy damage of six to eight years in length. By statistical treatment of these data it has been possible to deflate the reported damage figures for the years of heavy damage and secure a roughly mates by States, which have proved comparable series of damage estimates of great value to the Board in its interpretation of condition. These estimates of boll weevil damage, just as the original series, show a cyclical movement of damage from boll weevil—for most States a year of little damage followed by several years of gradually increasing damage until a high point is reached, then followed by several years of gradually decreasing damage until another low point is reached. The number of years from slight damage to slight damage has varied from six to eight.

In these series of data the Board has a basis for discounting the yield per acre indicated by condition to allow for probable damage due to boll weevil subsequent to a given date. It has been necessary to judge of the probable position of the current year in the cycle, and study other years of relatively similar positions in the cycle, to determine the extent to which subsequent changes were due to unanticipated weevil damage. The Board, it must be understood, does not rely entirely upon the cyclical theory, but has, for a short term of years, gathered data early in the season which give some indication of the extent of weevil infestation. Special inquiries have been made of crop correspondents concerning the number of weevil present compared with the same data in the previous year and in a usual year. Other inquiries relate to infestation in terms of percentage as related to full infestation. In addition, the field statisticians of the Board (one in each State) have made counts of weevil found in fields and of punctured and unpunctured squares, which are measurements of infestation. In this work

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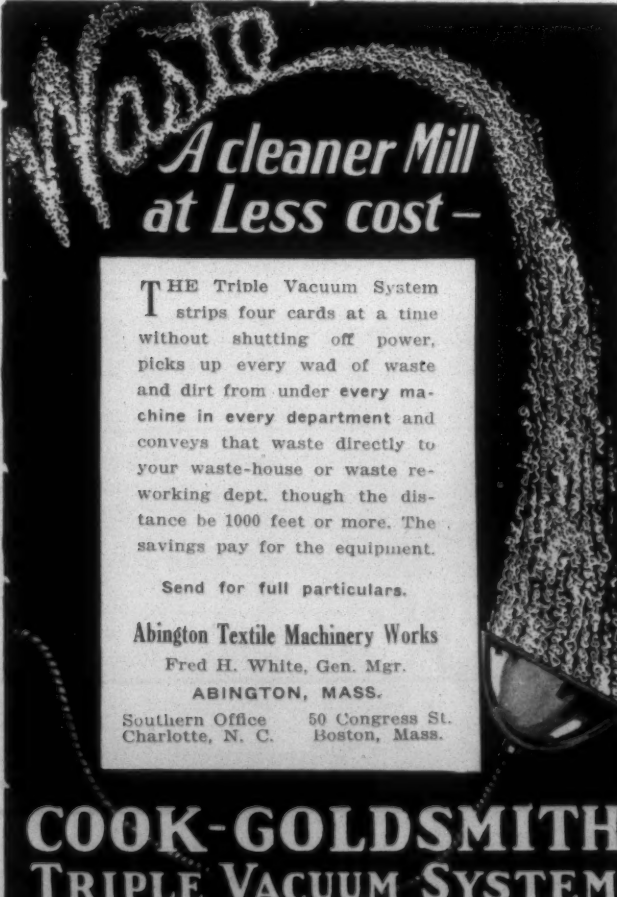
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As throwing additional light upon probable weevil damage, correlation studies have been made of weevil damage and weather conditions, principally rainfall and temperature. In some States it has been found that temperatures during the preceding October and November were apparently highly important in determining the amount of weevil damage. In other States temperatures during the current August were found seemingly important. In all cases the reported damage in the preceding year was important. The present Board policy permits the acceptance of indicated probable damage based upon temperature studies of the preceding fall, but not of the current August, as related to an August 1 report. The first relates to an accomplished fact; the latter would assume a departure of future temperature from average. Evidence of this nature has been used to sustain the probability of the relatively light or heavy future damage from boll weevil. These measurements are being increased in number and in thoroughness, and it is hoped that they will eventually lend themselves to relatively accurate measurements of probable weevil damage.

As previously stated, the greatest variation of final yields per acre from yields indicated by condition as at a given date is due to variation in weevil damage. The Board has however, not neglected the study of other factors which effect variations in the relation of condition to yield per acre. Thus the effect of a long dry period or a long rainy period upon the relationship has been given consideration. Data also have been gathered for four years on the stage of plant growth, average dates of planting, of securing stands, of first blooms, of first grown boll, of first open bolls, etc. It is hoped that these data also will lend themselves to measurement to some of the variation from year to year in the relationship of condition and final yield.

The Board's present policy, the policy followed in 1927 and, to a lesser extent, in the preceding two years, is, briefly, to make allowance for all measurable factors affecting variations in the relationship of condition and final yield. The single factor which surpasses all others in importance is that of probable boll weevil damage. Aside from certain other minor factors, the Board has made, and will make, such allowance for probable boll weevil damage as the data before it justify.

The Board has received many compliments upon its August 1 report rested, first, on the fact that the data in possession of the Board indicated that weevil damage would probably be relatively high, a roughly measurable quantity in many States and, second, that other influences than the weevil upon the crop subsequent to August 1 were apparently not greatly different from average. With respect to the first, the Board knew from its analy-

sis of relationship in past years that probable future weevil damage was not reflected in the condition figure. It was the Board's duty to make the best possible allowance in its interpretation of the reported condition in terms of yield per acre. This allowance was made by adjusting the "par" downward. As previously stated, however, the "par" enters into the computation only as a mathematical device, and is not essential to the interpretation, which could be made directly and without the use of the "par."

The fact that, apparently, influences other than weevil were not greatly different from average during 1927 is of material significance to anyone attempting to evaluate future reports based upon condition. The Board discounted for probable weevil damage, and, for all practical purposes, assumed that other influences would be average. They were not greatly different from average, but it is entirely conceivable that they might have been. Floods, extreme drought, early frost, field damage, and boll-worm might have been unusually severe and greatly reduced the outturn. In some of the States of relatively light weevil damage excellent conditions might have prevailed and materially increased the outturn above the August indication. The Board will attempt to reduce the variation between indicated yield based upon condition as of August 1 and September 1 on the basis of probable weevil damage, but, for all practical purposes, will not be in a position to discount the other influences, largely climatic. A considerable variation due to these influences should still be anticipated.

Discussion of Cost Outline Prepared By Cotton Textile Institute (Continued from Page 7)

distinct and separate cost but the value of showing it as such has by no means been fully appreciated.

In the past it has been customary to charge the cost of production with the total expenses incurred even though one-fifth of the plant might have been idle and the remaining four-fifths operated only at seventy-five per cent of its normal capacity. It should be self-evident, at least from the standpoint of manufacturing, that expenses incurred during a period when there is no production, cannot rightly be considered an addition to the cost obtained during any period when there is a production. Likewise, there is little justification for the belief that expenses incurred in operating machinery below its normal capacity, are a part of the cost of the production actually obtained.

Examined as a distinct item of cost, the cost of both non-production and subnormal production will be seen to have no relation whatsoever to the real or true cost of a fabric, since it does not assist in producing that fabric. To arbitrarily create such a relationship by merging it in the total cost of production, not only removes the possibility of knowing



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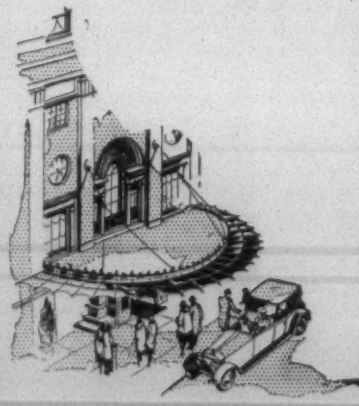
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intelligently what a fabric should cost under normal operating conditions, but conceals every cause which gave rise to any departures therefrom.

Basic principles established for the sole purposes of computing fabric costs from the standpoint of selling, and which conceal the cost of non-production or subnormal production in those costs, by ingeniously saddling the spindles and looms which are operating normally, with the cost of those which are either not operating or operating subnormally, defeat one of the most important purposes for which costs methods were intended.

The fact that no attempt has been made in the past to separate the cost of non-production from the cost of production, might be excusable on the grounds that, until recent years no practical or scientific plan had been developed whereby the former could be readily disclosed and presented as a distinct item of cost. Such an excuse is no longer plausible since by the use of a combination of sound textile and accounting calculations it is possible to compute with facility, the cost of both non-production and subnormal production, as distinguished from the cost of actual production during any current period. Such a cost when obtained can be readily applied to the normal cost of each and every fabric in order to arrive at its full actual cost for the purpose of establishing intelligent sales policies.

Developing Costs.

Under such a treatment of developing costs it is possible to kill three birds with one stone. It is possible to determine at the same time, the following:

1. The normal cost of each fabric obtainable under normal possibilities.
2. The amount, the location and the cause of differences between normal possibilities and actual accomplishments.
3. The total actual full cost by merely applying departures from normal to the normal cost of each fabric, the latter application being made weekly or monthly, or whenever it is desirable to know the full cost for the purpose of establishing selling prices.

Comparisons made merely at stated periods between predetermined actual costs and ascertained actual costs, such as is suggested in the cost outline of the Cotton-Textile Institute, cannot possibly indicate whether or not there was a possible saving to the mill in a reduction of the cost as estimated. Such comparisons merely indicate to what extent the original estimate of probable cost was accurate.

Cost Comparison Difficult.

There seems to have been a recent tendency toward cost comparison between mills. Such comparisons have been more the source of argument and dissatisfaction than of decision and benefit. This can probably be explained by the fact that costs presented for comparison have been prepared upon a basis of full or ascertained costs rather than upon the basis of normal costs.

Costs prepared upon the basis of actual production and actual expenditures fluctuate widely and are therefore not subject to intelligent comparison.

Any attempt of mills to gauge their own efficiency by comparing fabric costs built up from their own actual production experience with like fabric costs in other mills built up from entirely different experiences, will, in our opinion, lead to nothing of importance or value either with respect to individual mills or with respect to the industry as a whole.

There is, however, a decided similarity between the normal costs of like fabrics woven in different mills. The cause for this similarity can be explained logically, as follows:

1. The normal production of each loom on like fabrics, together with the normal production of the machinery required to furnish yarn for this loom during a fixed number of hours, is substantially the same, due to the fact that machinery speeds throughout the industry producing like fabrics and yarns, are practically identical. In dealing, therefore, with normal machinery production is fixed hours, we are dealing with something that is decidedly stationary and tangible.

2. Labor rates paid by different mills are substantially uniform, so also are prices paid for mill supplies. Total labor and supply expenditures may differ widely as between mills, but when they are normally applied to a loom making a fabric, and to the machinery required to furnish yarn for that loom, the resulting normal unit cost of like fabrics will be found to approximate each other. No exception to this conclusion need to be made with regard to the item of overhead for even when this item is computed upon the foregoing basis, it will compare favorably as a distinct unit of fabric cost.

Normal individual fabric costs can be prepared accurately, scientifically and rapidly by the use of textile calculations. Furthermore, they can be adjusted with facility to take care of those slight but important changes occurring occasionally in normal operating conditions, such as changes in machinery speeds, piece and hour rates, etc.; changes directly and pertinently related to them.

With a knowledge of normal individual fabric costs it is then but a step—a short step—to a knowledge of full actual costs, that is to say, those costs which are made to absorb every dollars worth of expense, plant idle or not idle.

Under proper accounting treatment the step from normal costs up to actual or full costs can be made automatically. In fact, variations from normal—i.e., differences between normal and actual accomplishments expressed as a cost in dollars and cents of non-production and subnormal production, can always be known. They can then be readily applied, when desirable or expedient, as an addition to normal fabric costs, while at the same time neither the identity nor the cause of this additional cost is destroyed.

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Cotton Goods

New York. — Trading in cotton goods was better last week than for some time past. Most selling houses reporting a larger volume. Sales of print cloths were about equal to the curtailed production. A larger business in tire fabrics was reported and mills making these goods are comfortably sold ahead for some time to come. There was also an increased trade in coarse colored goods.

Prices were lower, with denims 2 cents cheaper, tickings one cent and lower prices are due on chambrays, chevots and other work suit fabrics.

A large business in print cloths was noted. The bulk of this was for delivery October-November or October-November-December, and there were also sales of quick goods at that price. The first reports of sales at 7½ cents came Wednesday. Important buyers had bids out at this price right after cotton opened. The majority of sellers indicated that they were not interested, but in one or two directions buyers found mills willing to listen. Before the close, several centers had sold 64x60s at one-quarter and there had been similar shading in other constructions.

After taking all the business they wanted at one-quarter, most of the centers that had been free sellers were again asking three-eighths at the close. There continued to be reports, however, of some more November-December goods at one-quarter and some more September at the same price.

October-November delivery of 68x72s sold in a good way at 8½ cents and also October-November-December. While some of the centers that had moved goods at one-half were again asking five-eighths at the close, late deliveries continued to be reported at the lower price. Both on this style and the 64x60s, mills would not consider small lots at these prices. Spots of 68x72s sold at five-eighths.

Wide sheetings and drills were one of the reassuring points with sales volume for the week reported moderate and, despite the sharp cotton declines, at firm prices. Sales on contract for the last quarter of the year have been made in almost all of the constructions most in demand, and the same prices that prevailed the preceding week have been

paid. Nearby broken twills and sateens have been sought, but difficult to obtain.

Sheetings were quiet with a few small sales of quick goods at unchanged prices reported. Spot 36-inch 6.15-yard sold down to 5½c. A moderate amount of business on 72x0 4.70 yard pajama checks was done at 8½c to 8¾c. The 68x76 4-yard three leaf twills were moved at 10c, but shading was not so heavy on other numbers. Filling sateens 4.70-yard were available South down to 9½c while as much as 10c was asked East. The 30-inch 3-yard drills sold at 10½c, and 30-inch 3.25-yard at 9½c. Some 36-inch tobacco cloths were reported sold East at unchanged prices. Non-feeler motion 80x60 broadcloths sold in at least one house at 8½c, and bids of 8½c were reported turned down in most quarters. Other broadcloth prices were unchanged.

Some fair sized orders for tire fabrics were reported placed, carded peeler cords 23s 5-3 ply having moved on quality goods at 45c to 46c, although inferior makes were about at lower levels. Sales of Egyptians combed at 57c and 58c and carded at 52c to 53c are reported.

The fine goods market was slightly less active during the week just closed. Sales volume was not as great; yet a little better inquiry was found in a number of lines and checking of market prices in some goods was more pronounced. The levels that for some weeks have prevailed continued to be quoted, and no marked variation, either toward lower levels or better prices, occurred. Confidential sales were made, and prices obtained on some specialties were not of a very profitable nature, but the concessions were made up in some other lines of firmer tendencies.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	6
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	5½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x60s..	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s..	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s..	10¼
Dress gingham	12½-15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	11¼
Brown sh't'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s	9¼
Brown sheetings, stand.....	12¾
Tickings, 8-oz.	21 -22½
Denims	17
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10½

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little activity in the yarn market last week. Inquiry was fairly general but was evidently for the purpose of sounding out prices and carried little intention of actual buying. The market was slow to recover from the drastic drop in cotton and while prices did not decline as much as was feared, the price situation was weaker and values showed considerable fluctuation. Actual quotations showed much irregularity. Buyers were in the market only for spot and nearby needs.

The yarn trade here is very hopeful that better conditions will develop within the next ten days. The markets should become more settled this week. Buyers are known to be in need of supplies and it is expected that the larger sales of cotton goods are going to be reflected in a better demand for yarns. Firmer cotton markets should have yarns and spinners are making strong efforts to hold prices and gain a wider margin by virtue of lower cotton prices.

Business last week showed some purchases by the insulating and plush mills. Knitters bought sparingly, but were showing more interest at the close of the week. Weavers making cotton goods who ordinarily purchase in this market are expected to buy more freely this week.

There was no active business in combed yarns and two-ply numbers were very dull. Knitters showed more interest in single combed yarns and a few good sales were reported.

The majority of the yarn dealers also have been standing aside, watching the cotton market closely, but not pressing yarns for sale very aggressively, because of the attitude assumed by the spinners. For example, small-lot offerings of carded yarns have been made during the week on the basis of 33 cents for ordinary quality 20s-2 warps and 29 cents for 10s frame spun carded cones. Spinners want at least 2 cents more than this. Dealers have taken middle ground, but most of them have little yarn of their own. The resulting price lists published by the various markets have been well described as "nominal."

Southern Single Skeins	
4s-8s	33
10s	33½
14s	34½
16s	34
20s	36
24s	38
26s	40
40s	43½

Southern Two-ply Skeins	
4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
16s	35½
20s	37
24s	37½
26s	38½
30s	40½
40s	43
50s	58½

Southern Single Warps	
4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	38
26s	38½
30s	40½

Southern Two-ply Warps	
8s	33
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	38
26s	38½
30s	40½

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½
10s	33½
14s	34
16s	34½
18s	34
20s	35
22s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39½
40s	47½

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
8s	44
20s	48
30s	53
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	66
70s	76
80s	87

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins	
8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	30½
10s and 10s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	31½
Same, warps	32½

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
8-12s	46
20s	48
20s	53
26s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	65
70s	80
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
10s	42
12s	42½
16s	43½
22s	46
24s	47½
26s	48½
28s	49½
38s	52½
40s	54½
50s	60
60s	65
70s	75

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WANT position as overseer or second hand in spinning; age 34; I. C. S. graduate; will go anywhere. No. 5507.

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- Counters—
Veeder-Root, Inc.
- Dobby Cords—
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
- Cards—
Saco-Loewell Shops
H & B American Machine Company.
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Cleaners—
The Belger Co.
- Card Clothing—
Ashworth Bros.
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
- Card Grinding Machinery—
Dronfield Bros.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
H & B American Machine Company.
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
Saco-Loewell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Stripper—
Abington Textile Machinery Co.
- Carrier Aprons—
Link-Belt Co.
- Castings (Brass and Bronze)—
Moccasin Bushing Co.
- Caustic Soda—
Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
- Certified Public Accountants—
Rhyne, Moore & Thies
- Chain Belts and Drives—
Charles Bond Company
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
- Check Straps—
E. F. Houghton & Co.
- Chemicals—
American Aniline & Extract Co.
Chemical and Dye Corp.
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
J. B. Ford Co.
Hart Products Corp.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Jacques Wolf & Co.
- Circular Cloth Cutting Knives—
E. C. Atkins & Co.
- Cleaning Agents—
The Arabol Mfg. Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Oakite Products, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cloth Folders—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
- Cloth Inspecting Machines—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
- Cloth Presses—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
- Cloth Room Machinery—
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
- Clutches— (Friction)—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Company.
- Cotton Finishing Machinery Co.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Cloth Winders and Doublers—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Coal Handling Machinery—
Link-Belt Co.
- Combs—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Combs (Beamers, Warpers, Slashers)—
Draper Corporation.
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Catlin & Co.
The Farish Co.
Mauney Steel Co.
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- Compressors (Air)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
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American Moistening Co.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
- Cones (Paper)—
Sonoco Products Co.
- Conveying Systems—
Link-Belt Co.
- Cooler (Air)—
See Humidifying Apparatus.
- Cost Specialists—
Rhyne, Moore & Thies
- Cotton—
Newburger Cotton Co.
- Cotton Machinery—
Ashworth Bros.
Barber-Colman Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Foster Machine Co.
H & B American Machine Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
Roy, B. S. & Son
Saco-Loewell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Stafford Co., The
Terrell Machine Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Cotton Openers and Lappers—
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Loewell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Softeners—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Oakite Products, Inc.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cotton Stock Drying Machines—
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.
- Cotton Waste Machinery—
Saco-Loewell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Couplings (Flexible)—
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Couplings (Shaft)—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
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Link-Belt Co.
- Dobby Chain—
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
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- Doffing Boxes—
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- Doublers—
Saco-Loewell Shops
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Universal Winding Co.
- Doublers (Yarn)—
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- Drives (Silent Chain)—
Charles Bond Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
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National Aniline & Chemical Co.
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Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.
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Seydel Chemical Co.
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See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing
- Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
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- Flyer Presses and Overhaulers—
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Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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See Clutches
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- Grab Buckets—
Link-Belt Co.
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Saco-Lowell Shops
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The Glidden Co.
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Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
Picker Sticks—
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Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Presses—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
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Power Transmission Machinery—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
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Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
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Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
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Terrell Machine Co.
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Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Reels—
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Whitin Machine Works
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H. & B. American Machine Company.
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Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Rubber)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Wood)—
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Washburn.
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H. & B. American Machine Company.
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Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Saddles—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
- Sanitary Equipment—
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
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See Drinking Fountains.
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Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
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Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works

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Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

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Whitin Machine Works
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

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Tape—
Barber Mfg. Co.
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
Lambeth Rope Corp.

Temperature Regulators, Pressure—
C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co.
Taylor Instrument Cos.

Temples—
Draper Corporation.

Textile Apparatus (Fabric)—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Henry L. Scott & Co.

Textile Castings—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Textile Cost Engineers—
Rhyne, Moore & Thies

Textile Dryers—
American Moistening Co.

Textile Gums—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Textile Machinery Specialties—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Textile Soda—
J. B. Ford Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works

Thermometers—
Taylor Instrument Cos.

Thermostats—
Taylor Instrument Cos.

Top Rolls For Spinning Frames—
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Washburn

Trademarking Machines—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Transfer Stamps—
Kaumagraph Co.

Transmission—
S. K. F. Industries.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

Transmission Belts—
Charles Bond Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.

Transmission Machinery—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
T. B. Woods Sons Co.

Toilets—
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.

Transmission Silent Chain—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.

Traveler Cups—
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Trucks (Mill)—
W. T. Lane & Bros.
Rogers Fibre Co.

Trucks for Pin Boards—
Washburn

Tubes (Paper)—
Sonoco Products Co.

Turbines (Steam)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Tubing (Seamless Steel)—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.

Twister Rings—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Twisting Machinery—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works

Varnishes—
The Glidden Co.

Ventilating Apparatus—
American Moistening Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.

The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.

Warp Drawing Machines—
Barber-Colman Co.

Ventilating Fans—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.

Warpers—
Barber-Colman Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Warp Conditioners—
E. F. Houghton & Co.

Warp Dressing—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone

Warp Sizing—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Warp Stop Motion—
Draper Corporation.
R. L. Warp Stop Equipment Co.

Warp Tying Machinery—
Barber-Colman Co.

Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Sipp Machine Co.

Washers (Fibre)—
Rogers Fibre Co.

Waste Reclaiming Machinery—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Waste Presses—
Economy Baler Co.

Water Controlling Apparatus—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.

Water Wheels—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Weighting Compounds—
Arabol Mfg. Co.

Bosson & Lane
General Dyestuff Copr.
Hart Products Corp.
Marston, Jno. P. Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Welding Apparatus (Electric Arc)—
Lincoln Electric Co.

Whizzers—
Tolhurst Machine Works

Winders—
Abbott Machine Co.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Foster Machine Co.
Universal Winding Co.

Winders (Skein)—
Foster Machine Co.
Sipp Machine Co.

Windows—
Carrier Engineering Corp.

Parks-Cramer Co.
Yarn Conditioning Machines—
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.

Yardage Clocks—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Yarn Tension Device—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Yarn Presses—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.

Yarns (Cotton)—
American Yarn and Processing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.

Yarns (Mercerized)—
American Yarn and Processing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.

Yarn Testing Machines—
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Solid or Flaked



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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

*Do you want to
SAVE Labor,
Freight and Time
in DESIZING?*



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POLYZIME "P"

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2. Because being a dry, clean power, it is stable indefinitely—always giving uniform results.
3. Because Polyzime "P" softens and spreads the motes, and stops spotty dyeing.
4. Because it will give the "feel" and evenness in dyeing you desire.

We invite your inquiries on different problems relating to the removal of any kind of sizing from your materials.

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FIG. 27

LANE

Patent Steel Frame
Canvas Mill Trucks

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All due to proper designing and combining of the Lane standard of raw materials.

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Unusual Weaving Situations

We are particularly interested in discussing unusual weaving situations where conditions at first glance might not seem to favor the use of automatic looms.

Frequently we find that it is under conditions of this sort that Stafford Automatic Looms will do their most effective work.

We welcome the opportunity of discussing those difficult weaving problems where quality of fabric is just as important as low weaving cost. *Stafford Looms will give you both.*

A Stafford representative will gladly call at any time

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

*Makers of Shuttle-Changing and Bobbin-Changing Looms
and other Weaving Machinery*

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28

EASTWOOD PRODUCTS—LOOMS—WINDERS—QUILLERS

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EASTWOOD HORIZONTAL WARPER

WITH SWISS MOTION ATTACHMENT

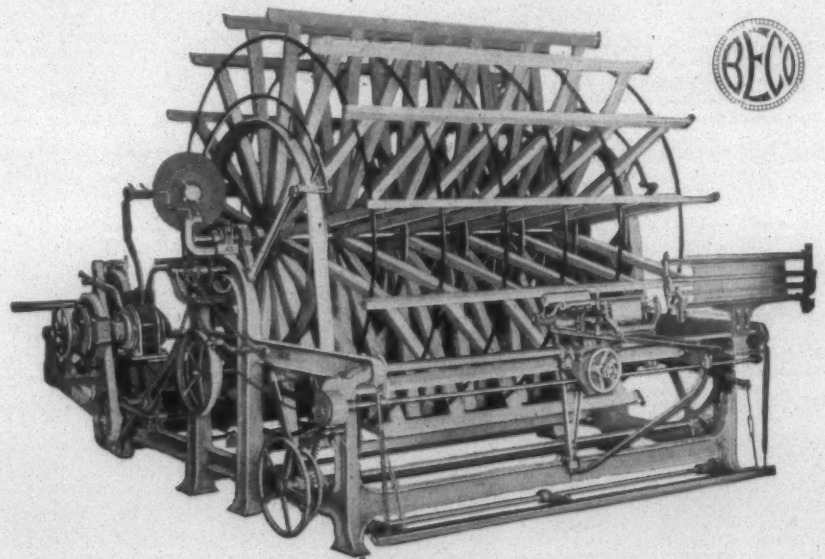
5 Metre-6 or 8 yard Light or Heavy Reel

Automatic Stop Motion—controls the Length of Cut or
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ALL MOVABLE PARTS MOUNTED
IN ROLLER BEARINGS

FOR

RAYON—ANY MAKE OF YARN
SILK—HARD OR SOFT
FINE COUNTS OF COTTON OR
MERCERIZED YARN



*The EASTWOOD HEAVY TYPE Warper designed for RAYON with DIRECT MOTOR
DRIVE on Beaming Head, TWO SPEED and SPRING TORSIONAL DRIVE
and ROLLER BEARING WARPER CARRIAGE*

BENJAMIN EASTWOOD COMPANY

PATERSON, N. J.

Represented in the South by CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.

IT'S EASY THE EASTWOOD WAY

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOOTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 20, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

GASTONIA, N. C.

News From Gray Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time with plenty of orders and good help.

The Girls' Club is getting ready for the Fair; if you come to the Gaston County Fair, please come to the Gray and Separk booths.

S. B. Laws and J. H. Fagan attended the meeting of the Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association at Lake Lure.

The Boy Scouts gave a very interesting play last Friday night at the Gray-Parkdale community house; the Scouts, under the leadership of L. R. Parker, are doing some good work; they are making plans now to build a log cabin near the mill for a meeting place.

H. M. Fagan and family from Shelby, visited at the home of J. H. Fagan Sunday.

Maurice Stewart is in the Gaston Sanitarium, suffering from a bruised ankle; we hope he will soon be out again.

Will give you the list of our department heads: S. B. Laws, superintendent; J. H. Fagan, spinner; J. S. Baucom, carder; J. O. Epps, night carder; Roosevelt Hardin, night spinner; R. L. Black in winder room.

Well, Aunt Becky, if you have room for this in the HOME SECTION, will tell you more about our fine village and club work from time to time.

FAY.

YORK, S. C.

With interesting exercises and an enrollment of around seven hundred 700) the 1928-29 session of the York school began Thursday; the exercises were presided over by Superintendent E. A. Montgomery, and were opened with scripture reading and prayer by the Rev. W. M. Owings and Rev. G. C. Epps. All the speakers expressed pride in the past accomplishments of the school and the firm faith that more noteworthy

achievements lay ahead. "America" and "America the Beautiful" were sung with enthusiasm by the entire audience.

A large number of the ladies of the Cannon Mill community, are attending Bible School being conducted by the community worker, Miss Ada Saunders; although the ladies have to keep the wheels rolling at home, they are deeply interested in each meeting and seldom miss a class.

Mr. E. A. Horton, the master mechanic, has been busy for the past month repairing machinery at the Neely and Travora Mills and this week two new speeders are being installed at the Neely, by Mr. Cook of Charlotte; the employees are in hopes, as well as the officials that it won't be long now until the wheels start rolling.

Miss Ada Curry spent the weekend in Concord, N. C., with her brother, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Curry. She was accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. Curry, Miss Addie McLaurin, and Jonnie Hinson.

CHAS. L. CURRY.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

School time is here and I am glad to get back to my studies again. We all hope you had a most enjoyable vacation; I am sure you deserve one.

Our mill was shut down again from August 25th to September 3rd. Winter is coming and we all hope the mills will run full time now.

We are glad to report our president, Mr. C. C. Twitty, back at his desk after an extended illness.

The mill under the management of Mr. M. T. Twitty, and Mr. W. A. Carpenter, our splendid superintendent, has enjoyed a fine period of success during the time of Mr. Twitty's illness. These gentlemen are splendid textile managers, and enjoy an enviable reputation.

Mr. A. V. Wright, overseer spin-

ning, and family motored to the Piedmont section Aug. 26th.

Mr. L. E. Blackmon, overseer weaving, and family motored to Columbia Aug. 30th; returning with them was Mrs. Swann, mother of Mrs. Blackmon.

Mr. W. A. Carpenter, our superintendent, has a new Hudson sedan.

The Mothers' Club under the direction of Miss Stricker, our community nurse, is enjoying fine success.

The W. M. S. of the Second Baptist church had an outing in the form of a picnic Aug. 30th. The main feature of the occasion was a foot race, which was won by Mrs. W. J. Bryant.

On Aug. 25th, Miss Ethel Sparrow celebrated her eighteenth birthday; those present were Misses Ruth Seymour, Ruth Morrison, Addie Mae Jordan, Burnice Hodges, Lelia Rivers; Messrs. Curtis Sullivan, Earl Sullivan, John H. Williams, Junius Crolley. Many delightful games were played, after which sweets were served in the form of ice cream and cake. Those serving were Misses Catherine Tarte and Evelyn Sparrow.

KITTY.

BARNESVILLE, GA.

Aldora Mills.

We are still running full time, day and night, with plenty of help. We are hoping to get a vacation, as all the other mills have had one.

Mr. E. L. Miller is all smiles. It's a girl.

Our superintendent, Mr. Eldridge, was visiting in Thomaston Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Yawn motored to Millen last week and spent a few days there.

Paul Harrell's new Ford has come and we can hardly get him out of it to go to bed.

Our ball team played Juliette recently and won by the score of 2 to 1.

Aunt Becky, come to see us.

A WRITER.

Becky Ann's Own Page



HAVE YOU SEEN THIS WOMAN?

She is MRS. BERTHA ESTELLE DAVIS, and may be using the name of "STELLA" SMITH, her maiden name. Has a husband; also four children who need and want their mama. She is 5 feet 4 inches tall, weighs 130 pounds and has brown hair. She is a spooler. Left Greenville, S. C., Sept. 13th. Send information to the Bulletin or to J. W. Davis (her husband), 212 Rhyne St., Gastonia, N. C.

CORRESPONDENTS CAN PAY WAY TO GREENVILLE BY GETTING SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BULLETIN

Do you dislike the Bulletin and Home Section? Do you enjoy our stories? Do you think that \$2.00 per year is wonderfully cheap for two such weekly papers? If so, it will be no trouble for you to get your friends interested.

We will pay you 50 cents each for every yearly subscription you bring to our booth in Greenville, S. C., the week of October 15th, and each subscriber will get one of "Aunt Becky's" books as a premium. There are seven to choose from, as listed in another column of the Home Section.

We also have textile books, as premiums and will have a bunch of them in our booth, in the Exposition Building.

Now if you want to do us, your friends and yourself a good turn, see how much you can swell our subscription list. A good story started last week. Get busy.

Aunt Becky.

DINNER FOR CORRESPONDENTS, IMPERIAL HOTEL, GREENVILLE, S. C., OCT. 17TH

Hip! Hurrah! The plans have been perfected, pretty badges for our correspondents have been designed and you will each and every one please come to our booth in the

Exposition Building, Wednesday morning, October 17th and get decorated.

Then at 12:30, we will go to the Imperial Hotel for a good dinner and a happy social hour.

We want to hear from every correspondent right away, so that we will know how many tables to reserve. We hope every one who has written to the HOME SECTION, will be present, and we want you to let us know by October 10th at least, if we may expect you.

You will of course attend the Exposition, so make it convenient to attend Wednesday. We will make it a Red Letter Day.

Aunt Becky.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre Mills Community News.

It is with much regret to the people of our community to see Mr. W. A. McGinnas leave to accept another position in Gastonia. He has been with us for the past three years and has meant much to our community. We wish for him the very best of wishes and prosperity in his new work and extend to him a hearty invitation to come back whenever it is possible for him to do so.

The members of the Senior Epworth League were very glad to have Miss Bertha Hipp as a visitor Sunday evening. Miss Hipp will enter Duke University this fall and we wish for her much success the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hurst and children, Lorene and Daniel, of Lowell, spent the week-end with the former's mother, Mrs. M. D. Hurst.

The Busy Bee Club received a very interesting letter from a girl in Alabama asking about the club work, and will be glad to answer, giving her full details.

POMONA MILLS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky Ann:

My father is a subscriber to the Textile Bulletin. I have noticed that there has not been any news from Pomona Mills. I would be glad to become your correspondent.

Our mill is running on four days a week, except the new Drapers; they are running fifty-five hours per week.

Mr. E. B. Covington and family motored to Charlotte, N. C., Saturday.

Our school opened Thursday, Sept. 6th, with a good enrollment.

Mr. F. C. Phillips has become second hand in weaving No. 1.

Mr. C. W. Causey, the secretary of Pomona Mills, has been ill for the past few days, but we are glad to report is getting along nicely now.

The Baptist church people of Pomona Mills are planning for a "Home Coming Day" the second Sunday in October, and are looking forward for a good day.

RED.

MACON, GA.

Payne City Mill Girls Work to Make Their Dreams Come True.

Girl Reserves of Payne City have started something that is certain to develop into one of the biggest movements ever undertaken by any organization in a mill community. They have their own peanut patch, making use of an end of ground devoted to park and playground purposes. From this peanut patch they expect to get all the peanuts they can sell in the community during the coming winter and when the peanuts are harvested, they will plant collards and supply the community.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Orr Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The mill did not run last week. We hope there will be no more curtailing this year.

Our Baptist pastor, Rev. Hawkins, has resigned. He is planning to go to the seminary; we regret his leaving.

Wiley Bolt has returned to his parents on Main street, after a brief stay in the County Hospital.

LUDDIE.

EAST ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Hannah Pickelt Mill.

Our mill is stopped this week for vacation, and everybody happy to have a rest.

Mrs. W. I. Parker is in Hamlet hospital.

The Misses Wilson, who have been visiting their grandmother Wilson, have returned to their home in Brooklyn, N. Y. The young people gave them a farewell party. The boys and girls have some nice social events here.

Our Sunday school sometimes has over two hundred present.

I sure enjoyed the pictorial issue and was so pleased to see "Thelma," who is just as fine as she looks, and is a good wife and mother.

Our overseer of carding Mr. Will Thompson, lost his stepfather, Mr.

R. H. Shankle, of McColl, S. C., who died Sept. 11th. He left the following children: Mrs. Zan Pruett, Mrs. Dan Jones, Messrs. Rich, Luke and Lewie Shankle, all of McColl; Mr. Arthur Shankle, of Hope Mills, N. C., Mr. Lester Shankle, of Springfield, N. C.

His step children are: Mr. Luther Thompson, of Charlotte; Mr. Will Thompson, of East Rockingham; Mr. Lee Thompson, of Laurinburg, and Mrs. Hight, of Winston-Salem. His wife is Mrs. Effie Shankle, and he has 30 grand children.

Many beautiful flowers covered his last resting place.

Mrs. C. M. S.

McCOMBS, MISS.

McCombs Cotton Mill.

Hello Aunt Becky:

Hope you have a big time on your vacation. We would like to see you down this way some time. We have a nice mill and we are running full time, night and day, with plenty of help. We enjoy the Textile Bulletin and Home Section very much.

Co-operation.

Co-operation is a big name and means bigger things.

The trouble with most of us is, we preach co-operation but do not practice it.

Watch two mules, as they pull a load;

See them get stuck in a muddy road;

If they pull on the traces—one at the time,

All they do is wasting of time.

But if they decide to TOGETHER go,

The wagon will move, though it may move slow.

Let this be a lesson to me and you; It shows us what co-operation will do.

Let's put it in practice and business will hum

If we only "preach" it will stay on the bum.

J. T. D.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Ninety-Six Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our village is improving every day; they are putting a fence around the mill and it sure helps the looks.

Today is election day and all the folks are voting.

Lots of our folks have enjoyed the camp meeting at Epworth, which closed last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Ellison announce the birth of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Dukes spent Monday with Mrs. Duke's mother, Mrs. J. H. Rush.

Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Crowder and baby; Misses Evie and Louise Rush and Eloise Staggs spent the day in Epworth Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberson, of Kirksey, have been visiting their son, Mr. Jerry Roberson.

Friends of Mrs. Herron and family are sorry they are going to move.

Mrs. McClendon has been very sick for some time.

Learning by Experience

What is sweeter than a child, so fair,

With rosy cheeks and curling hair? Playing around it's mother's knee,

From every care and sorrow free.

Later, it may venture in the world of care

Turn from home and mother's prayers,

Out in the street the wayward child goes,

Hunting for happiness, but finding more woes.

Searching, searching, what does he find?

Haunted with thoughts of loved ones behind,

Like the Prodigal Son,—no friends—no home,

He wonders why he was tempted to roam.

He turns his face homeward, to mother so dear,

And vows he will spare her future tears.

Dearly by experience we all must learn

While seeking adventures for which we yearn.

JUST SLIM.

WAXHAW, N. C.

Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are now running on full time after a short vacation, and everybody seems to be happy. Mr. T. W. Harvey is superintendent; Mr. A. B. Brown, overseer of carding and spinning (Mr. Brown was here when we stopped, as overseer of carding); Mr. Sneed has charge of the twisting, spooling and warping; Mr. John Glover, Mr. W. B. Brown, Master Anderson Brown, Mrs. F. J. Nichols and Mrs. W. B. Brown, of Belmont, were Waxhaw visitors last Sunday.

Mrs. Sneed and family, of Monroe, were visitors to Mrs. Sneed's son, Ernest Sneed, here Sunday.

All our people who have been working away from Waxhaw while we were stopped have returned to their old jobs.

Mr. W. H. Still, the "Little Man" of the Bulletin, was a Waxhaw visitor Monday. Mr. Still is a jolly good

fellow and we like to have him come around.

The Waxhaw ball club won another game Saturday, Wednesday being the losers. **MOLLIE.**

MARTINSVILLE, VA.

Martinsville Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill stopped for a week's vacation and started up Monday morning, September 10th, every one was anxious to get back to work.

Mr. M. M. Strowd, overseer of the spinning room, and Miss Allie Rodgers drove to Axton, Va., and were quietly married; they went from there to visit several cities in North Carolina. Their many friends wish them much joy.

Mrs. Odell Powell has been sick for some time, but is improving.

Mr. Daniel Scott, of Kingston, W. Va., is visiting his mother, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Gid Powell are visiting Mrs. Powell's mother, at Spray, N. C.

Mr. Paul Wyatt and Miss Esther Thomas, were recently married by Rev. Dr. McCabe; we wish them much happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Reep and family are visiting in Lexington, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Dillon who were recently married, have gone to housekeeping on Jones creek, in their new home.

We are very glad to hear that Mr. Robert Waddle is well again, and able to return home after being away for some time.

R. M.

(We have been looking a long time for a letter from Martinsville, Va., and we welcome you as a correspondent.—Aunt Becky.)

COLUMBIA, TENN.

Columbia Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are always glad to hear from others, and enjoy reading your stories.

We are still running full time day and night; our day carder, W. H. Wimbley, has resigned. A. C. Revels from Shelbyville has accepted the position.

We are erecting five more new spinning frames. The new supply room has just been finished and card room machinery is being erected in the old one.

We are glad to welcome Mr. Hob Nelson as our mill engineer.

Our general manager, Mr. H. F. Jones, and Mr. L. O. Bunton, general superintendent, paid us a visit last week.

Our young mill superintendent, Mr. E. T. Combs, keeps tab on the boys, along with the cost and pro-

duction sheet; he smiles at 100 per cent production and we keep him tickled all the time.

The Columbia Band was entertained last Wednesday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pitts; refreshments were served and good music was furnished by the band.

The American Legionnaires met here for two days and we had some real war times; they marched through the streets and the band played "Over There." The parade was a mile long. On Friday night, a boxing bout was put on at the Army Post in which Bill Pudum, defeated K. O. Williams, and Battling Siki, defeated Kid Lighting. Wm. Pitts was referee. A good wrestling match was put on after the bouts.

Aunt Becky, we are going to frame your little photo along with Mr. Clark's (that came out last week) for you two have done more for the uplift of mill people than any others throughout the States.

BILL.

(Thank you "Bill." We are glad to hear from you, and glad you appreciate our work so much.—Aunt Becky.)

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Oconee Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time now; and no changes being made, excepting our overseer of night weaving, Mr. C. E. Willis, who is in bad health and had to resign his job for the present, with Mr. Flemmings, of Greenville, S. C., taking his place. We welcome Mr. Flemmings to our town, but all are eager for Mr. Willis to regain his usual health and be back in Sunday school with us as well as at his usual job.

Our superintendent, Mr. Newton G. Hardie, attended the Spinners' meeting at Lake Lure.

Mr. Jim Reid, father of our second hand, Mr. Frank Reid, died Saturday morning; the funeral taking place Sunday afternoon at the First Baptist church. The bereaved wife and children have the sympathy of many friends.

Mr. Jack Welborn was in Greenville recently on business.

Mrs. Clara Brown and little son, Marion, of Greenville, was in Westminster the past two weeks, visiting among friends and relatives.

Misses Ethelyn Smith and Myrtle Fletcher, of Walhalla, spent last week-end here with relatives.

Mrs. Willie Powell has been in bad health the past few days, but seems to be improving some.

"Aunt Becky," your pictorial issue of the Home Section was just splendid; the photos were fine. I kept my picture back, knowing that it would ruin the whole thing.

I certainly enjoyed "Truth Crushed to Earth," and I am sure your next story will be fine. Sure did miss the Home Section last week.

SUNSHINE.

POULAN, GA.

Poulan Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Little Miss Merideane Patterson entertained her little friends with a birthday party, Saturday afternoon. As the guests arrived they were served lemonade by Misses Iantha Patterson and Irene Thornhill. Games were enjoyed after which Little Miss Merideane Patterson and Elizabeth Troutman lit and extinguished the four candles. Birthday cake and ice cream were served.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Carter, Mrs. Frank Carter, Mr. Floyd Moon and Misses Etta and Bertha Moon, spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Langston.

The play "All a Mistake," given by the Epworth League, was a great success.

Mr. Johnney Castleberry, of Fitzgerald, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hutchinson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnie Youngblood of Shingler, visited Mrs. J. P. Branch, Saturday.

"Aunt Becky" your last story was one of the greatest stories ever written.

JEWEL.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Death Claims Two. Homeless Boy Tenderly Cared For in Sickness and Death.

Mrs. J. L. Mauney died at her home near the Phenix Mill, Tuesday morning. Her death came as a shock to most folks, for she was able to help do the house work, when she had a stroke of paralysis from which she never rallied. Funeral services were held Wednesday at Concord church by Rev. O. P. Ader assisted by Rev. R. M. Hoyle, and the body buried in the cemetery there, beneath a mound of beautiful flowers. Mrs. Mauney was a quiet home loving woman and to know her was to love her. She is survived by two sons, W. I. and J. B. Mauney, and two daughters, Mrs. Minnie Heavener and Miss Mary Ellen Mauney.

Homeless But Not Friendless

Mr. Roy Cox, of the Dilling Mill, died at the Shelby Hospital Friday after an illness of nearly six months. The body was brought to the home of Mr. L. L. Davis, (with whom he had made his home since before he was taken sick) where the funeral was held Saturday after-

noon by Rev. W. N. Cook, pastor of the Second Baptist church. The I. O. O. R. M. of which he was a member had charge of the service at the grave. He was buried in Mountain Rest Cemetery. Roy was just 19 years old and a homeless boy, just boarding and working wherever it suited him, but he happened to be among friends when he got sick. The folks in the silk department are to be commended for the interest they took in him. Each pay day every one gave what they could to Mrs. F. W. Thomson, who was their treasurer, and in that way his hospital bill was never behind. I think it was one of the finest pieces of charity work I have known. Thought I would pass it on as it might be of help to some one else.

POLLY.

(The tender sympathy and help given to this lone homeless youth in his sickness which ended in death, is typical of mill people in the South. They are loyal to each other, and will divide their last dime with an unfortunate neighbor. — Aunt Becky.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have very little sickness.

Sergeant Sammy Baker and Young Corbett will meet Sept. 15th in a 10-round bout, to decide which will fight the champion, Joe Dundee.

Glad to report Mr. W. S. Morrison better, after a few days sickness.

We have got HOOVER elected president in Merrimack.

Sorry we had to miss the HOME SECTION a week but hope you had a nice vacation.

We wound up our 1928 ball games Saturday by defeating Nashville, Tenn., a double header, 8 to 7 and 4 to 1.

Skinny Graham is visiting his parents; he is in the University and will graduate this term.

Mr. Ward Thoron, our treasurer, is here from Boston; the people wish he would stay with us, for he brings happiness and sunshine. Mr. Bradley, too, is ever ready to do something good for the community; wish we had more big hearted men than we have.

Mr. B. J. Church and Miss Eula Organ are planning to attend the Legion Convention next year.

Sorroy to report Mr. Malone on the sick list.

Miss Haley Mazey is back at work after a few days sickness.

The writer is sorry that he didn't get to sit beside Gee McGee in the pictorial issue but hope to meet you all in Greenville, S. C., Exposition week.

LEARNING MORE.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Darling little Mother! I wonder how she ever came to marry such a man—and if she hadn't, I wonder who would have been our daddy?"

"Maybe we wouldn't have been born at all," ventured Paula, and Paul whistled in amazement over that thought, as he tied on his cotton sack, and glanced around for his father.

"He doesn't seem to be here yet," remarked Paula. About that time the negroes came from the shade at end of the field, where they had been eating their dinner from buckets.

"Hasn't Daddy come yet?" asked Paul of "Uncle Ned," a negro who had lived on the place for years.

"Marse Sam am down dar at de spring layin' on de grass, an' ain't a lookin' so berry rambunctious," nodding his old gray head toward a little strip of woods nearby. "He look mighty pale, des lak he done gone an' had a chill; but when I ax him what am de mattah, he des up an cuss lak de debil, an' tole me to git to wuck an' let him alone don't he gwine ter bus' me wide open!"

"Maybe you'd better go down dar an' see 'bout him, Honey," advised "Aunt Cindy," Uncle Ned's wife. "He sho' mus' be outhen his senses. Tain't lak him to cuss an' snort an' cavort dat way; but Lawd knows dat ain't no worse'n to be sullen an' bull-headed an' lookin' ready to 'splode."

"Oh, I don't think there's anything wrong with him," replied Paul, as he commenced to cram the fleecy staple in his sack.

"Mercy! how my back hurts!" groaned Paula as she bent over her row. "But I'll give you all a race to the other end," she added, as she saw Paul's eyes turned toward her anxiously.

Up on the hill, the farm-house, a two-story six-room building, badly needing paint, was almost hidden by the oak grove around it. Inside, though scantily furnished, every room was scrupulously clean and in perfect order. Paul and Paula had the two rooms up-stairs. Downstairs, one front room was for "company," and the other was the parent's bed room and sitting room combined. Adjoining this was the dining room, and next to this, the kitchen—just an ordinary dwelling, with a wide hall that opened upon a back porch, which ran the full length of the dining room and kitchen. The farm consisted of 200 acres, was very fertile and the big orchard furnished fruit for the entire year.

When Emily Trent had cleaned up her dinner table, fed the pigs and chickens and watered the calves, she looked thoughtfully at the big basket of apples, ready to be preserved. For two months, since the beginning of blackberry season, she had stood by a hot stove all day

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

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Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) writes of Southern mill life as no other author has ever done. Her thrilling romances throb with life and love in the mill villages, grip your interest and hold it to the last line.

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Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

Where Do You Go in?

The present-day architecture is getting my goat. The houses we live in no longer look like houses. It's a disgrace now to have a piazza. The chimney is in the front yard. The dining-room is in the parlor. The bedroom is up stairs. The kitchen is built in backwards. The living-room is bigger than the rest of the residence, and nobody ever lives in it. The breakfast room is about the size of your fist. The bath-tub is 3 feet long. And the front steps are at the back and the back door is at the front. Wonder what's coming next?

Tail Lights Have Been Suggested.

I have lots and lots of bad luck. The other evening I was hopping around in a swimming pool, and having a good time generally. I saw what I thought to be one of those striped barrel floats coming my way, and I thought I'd jump up a-straddle of it, and proceeded to do so. Imagine my surprise when this barrel turned out to be old Mrs. Simkins who was doing the back-swim. She cursed me from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and return. Women ought to quit dressing and looking so much like barrels, especially when they are both in the same pond.

Let Me Have a Pair of Bi-Focals

Dresses are getting shorter and shorter and stockings are getting longer and longer. Skirts look more like lamp-shades than anything else. It is a breach of etiquette and shows ill-breeding for any woman to wear a garment that can't be seen thru and thru without eye strain. Bobbed hair is leaving and the majority of females now look like they are just returning from typhoid fever. Lip-sticks are disappearing and freckles are returning. It won't be long now before our girls will be looking like human beings (undressed) and soda water can be bought for a nickel.

And Then He Said—

We have been reliably informed that all of the prohibition agents in Florida are stone blind and are also minus smellers. It's the rarest thing the world ever knew that any of the open saloons in that country are raided. Oh, well; since the "binder boys" left Florida, something had to be substituted. A man can get so drunk even now that he will appreciate a corner lot or a water-front. Hurrah for Al Smith!

What Next?

A Paris fashion magazine says that bustles will be worn next season. Now, boys—wouldn't a bustle look cute holding up one of those present-day model dresses? Why, the poor little dress would poke right straight out behind, and a woman wearing the aforesaid contraption would hafter walk backwards all the time to keep from being utterly disgraced from the rear.

long, (except on wash days) and the cellar shelves groaned beneath the good things stored away for winter use. But Sam Trent had not noticed; and, except when asked to get more sugar or jars, he was not at all interested. Often when she would tell him the amount of work she had accomplished, hungry for a word of commendation, she would get no answer at all, more than a grunt of approval.

But she had gone on and on, finding a thrill of satisfaction in her achievements, and conscious that there was no better housekeeper in the community. Now, for the first time, she was filled with a spirit of rebellion. The tragedy of her dull, drab existence for the past eighteen years, stretched out before her, for review. The oldest child had died at birth, and the twins were born two years later bringing the only real sunshine she had known, into her life; and now the time had come when, for their sakes, something must be done.

She thought of the time when, at the age of sixteen, she had loved with all the intensity of her girlish heart, a young man of whom her mother did not approve, and how her closest friend, by strategy and withholding letters, had made her believe her lover was false; and how, when life seemed robbed of everything worth living for, she had met Sam Trent, a dashing young farmer, who was considered a "good catch," and, in order to get a home for her widowed mother, who was an invalid and suffered so for things she could not provide, she listened to his wooing, encouraged by her mother, and at the age of seventeen became his wife. Her mother soon died, and her lover joined the army and was lost to her forever. But in her momatic heart there was a secret shrine where she worshipped an ideal—a man of fine physique, true nobility of character, chivalrous, fair and with honest blue eyes that could be soft and tender, or black with suppressed passion or emotion.

"Oh God!" she whispered, putting on a broad sun-hat and closing the kitchen door. "I thought I was doing a noble deed, when I married to give my mother a home—but I see now that I not only wronged myself, but the man I married!" And she turned her steps toward a mountain back of the house and made her way to the summit, her favorite place of retreat.

"But I've been a good wife to Sam,—I know I have," she murmured between trembling lips. "Never in my life have I crossed him until today. But I won't see the children sacrificed on the altar of greed and avarice. They shall have a chance! Paula shall be independent of marriage; she shall never be forced into a bond that would crush her spirit and murder her soul, simply because she has not been fitted to make a square fight for herself." Then she began to think of herself. "Thirty-six years old, starving for love and affection, and my life a failure. I have been robbed of my birthright." But conscience said:

"No, you sold it for a mess of pottage!"

Finally she reached the summit of the mountain from

which she could view the whole farm. She noticed that Paul and Paula were leading the cotton pickers. She knew Paula by her scarlet dress—and, of course, that was Paul with her; they were never satisfied unless together. She counted the pickers and there were only nine. Where was the tenth? Who was missing? She knew there were seven negroes at work. She didn't know that Sam Trent was lying on his face down at the meadow spring, struggling with various emotions, such as had never troubled him before in all his busy life.

How had he failed in his duty as a husband? He had worked and schemed and planned always to accumulate, and wasn't it for them? Was it? Had he ever given his children a dollar, or had he ever given her one without grumbling, or asking what she wanted it for?

These and a thousand strange questions seemed to demand answers that he could not give, and there was a big ache in the region of his heart that worried him. He had never had a pain like that before. And there was a lump in his throat that would not down, though he had swallowed more than a quart of water.

"I can't understand it!" he groaned. "Emily never talked like that before—an' I never did neither! I ought not to a said what I did about them men; it was that that riled her so. I never knowed she had sich a temper. I wish now that I had a listened to her when we first married, an' tuck more to books; but, it's too late to think of sich things now. But the kids know enough. Paul can figger out what's a comin' to the hands quicker'n scat, an' Paula kin read jest anything she picks up; more larnin' would spile 'em. One thing shore an' certain; they can't do nothin about that school less'n I say so an' furnish the money, an' I'll be darned if I'll do it! Bunt I won't say no more to her about the chicken an' egg an' butter money; I'll jest forgit that." And feeling that he had made a great concession, which somehow eased his conscience, he got up and joined the cotton pickers—grim, silent and reserved as usual.

Emily, from the top of the mountain saw and recognized him as he made his way to the end of the field, picked up his sack and commenced his work with the others far in advance of him.

"Poor Sam!" she said. "It is hard on him, walled in by ignorance—knowing nothing but to work—caring for nothing but the accumulation of money. He thinks he is doing his best; he is just following in the steps of his father, who though illiterate, and ignorant of the common laws of politeness and etiquette, was a successful farmer and a highly respected citizen." Then came this thought like a battering ram:

"And Paul will naturally follow in the footsteps of his father unless proper training and education can overcome inheritance. Blood will tell! God help me to save him—God help me to save his future wife," she prayed earnestly. "But they are both just like me," she thought, "in looks and disposition; Sam has always been a little

McGEE WILL BE WITH US—ASKS FOR THREE EXTRA PLATES

Below we are publishing a letter just received from Gee McGee, the "Will Rogers" of the South. Our correspondents will all be delighted to know that this wonderful writer will attend our dinner, October 19th in Imperial Hotel, Greenville, S. C.—week of the Textile Exposition.

Anderson, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I assure you that I appreciate your kind invitation, and gladly accept it. No person will enjoy meeting you and your good friends at the banquet scheduled for October 17th more than I. But the first feller that calls on me for a speech, be he man, woman, girl or boy, Hoover-ite or Smith-ite, Holy Roller or Unknown Tongue, is not only going to get disappointed, but an imprint of a leather strop will spend several days on the epidermis of that part of his or her anatomy commonly used for sitting-down purposes.

If I were to attempt to make a speech, my liver would flop over, my mouth would become so dry that my lips would peel, my blood pressure would run up to at least 475, and my doctor has asked me to keep it under 400, if possible; and you'll simply have to make it possible. But look for me anyway, and I'll hunt up your booth at the Textile Hall, and make you do what you said.

No doubt you will be interested to learn that my character, "Mike Clark, rfd," was elected Coroner of Anderson county last Tuesday by an ever-whelming majority, and he is about the happiest man I ever saw, heard, or smelt.

Thanks for the invitation, and cook 3 plates extra for me, as I am going to leave home mighty empty.

Your best friend,

GE E McGEE.

P. S.—Tell Mr. Clark I appreciate his generous remarks about me, and am anxious to meet him. But I believe he'll like me better if he never meets me in person.—G. M.

HARTWELL, GA.

Hartwell Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Hope you had a nice vacation; but my! how we did miss you.

We are running full time after stopping several days recently for repairs and installing some new cards.

Work is running real good with a splendid production.

The friends of Mrs. H. O. Rogers will be interested to know she is improving nicely after an illness of several days.

The evangelistic club organized recently by Mr. Nathan Howard & Mr. Otto King is doing a splendid work.

Mrs. Wall Smith is spending several weeks with her brother, Rev. Claud Stovall in Macon, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde P. McMahan and attractive little daughter, Virginia Louise, of Forest City, N. C., were the week-end guests of the father's sister, Mrs. W. A. Davidson and family.

A GEORGIA PEACH

SIXTEEN RULES OF HEALTH.

1. Ventilate every room you occupy.
2. Wear light, loose and porous clothes.
3. Seek out-of-door occupations and recreations.
4. Sleep out-of-doors if you can.
5. Avoid overeating and overweight.
6. Avoid excess of high protein foods, such as meat, flesh foods, eggs, also excess of salt and highly-seasoned foods.
7. Eat some hard, some bulky, some raw foods daily.
8. Eat slowly and taste your food.
9. Use sufficient water internally and externally.
10. Secure thorough intestinal elimination daily.
11. Stand, sit and walk erect.
12. Do not allow poisons and infections to enter the body.
13. Keep the teeth, gums and tongue clean.
14. Work, play, rest and sleep in moderation.
15. Breathe deeply; take deep-breathing exercises several times a day.
16. Keep serene and whole-hearted.

SMALL DOGS.

It is our observation that there are more infinitesimal dogs to be seen being carried along Fifth Avenue these days than ever before. A ship news reporter greeted an actress on her arrival with an animal so small that it could have been lost in any cup it might have won.

"Is that your dog?" he asked.

"It is," she replied.

"Is it the only dog you have?"

"It is."

"Well," said the reporter, "all I can say is, you are darn near out of dogs."—New Yorker.

FLYING HIGH

An Irishman about three sheets to the wind was on his way home. It was after midnight, and as he crossed a bridge he saw the reflection of the moon on the water. He stopped and was gazing into the water when a policeman approached from the opposite direction. The Irishman, addressing the policeman said:

"Phwat's the matter down there?"

"Why, that's the moon," replied the policeman.

"Well, how did I get up here?" asked Pat.

THE LATEST MODELS

A balky mule has four wheel brakes,
A billy goat has bumpers.
The firefly is a bright spotlight
Rabbits are puddle jumpers.

Camels have balloon-tired feet,
And carry spares of what they eat;
But still I think that nothing beats
The kangaroos with rumble seats.

—L. C. D.

KNOWS HIS JANES

Remember now, meet me at the Biltmore for lunch at 12."

Lawyer—"Very well, dear, but please be there by one, as I have an appointment with a woman client at three and can't wait any longer than two, if I am to meet her at four."

jealous because neither of them resembled him or his people. But I'm glad, glad, they do not."

For a long time she sat there planning for the future. Well she knew that Sam Trent would not "eat his words" nor change his decision. His close-fisted avarice and his attitude toward education had long ago given her a prophetic vision of what was to come and she smiled grimly as she took from her bosom a bank-book showing \$500.00 to her credit—the secret hoardings of several years and saved for just such an emergency as now confronted her.

"Little does he know that I am in a position to snap my fingers at him!" she whispered, as she arose and returned home with a plan mapped out for instant adoption. "Now, heaven help me to be brave and to keep the children blind to the truth. I don't want them to lose their respect for their father."

That evening as they all gathered about the supper table, Paul and Paula relieved the strained relations by keeping up a continual chatter, in which their mother joined as usual and as usual their father remained stubbornly silent, not even paying them the compliment of a smile, except when Paul declared his intention of picking 1,000 pounds of cotton during the next five days, and Paula affirmed she'd keep right up with him. Paul had picked 201 pounds and Paula 200 on this particular Monday.

The children went upstairs early, leaving husband and wife alone, wondering what the issue would be and husband and wife each believing themselves in the right, steeled themselves for a clash that both dreaded, yet longed to have over.

Emily was busy with a bit of sewing and Sam watched her covertly with a new interest. He compared her,—trim and dainty always, to the slouchy, dirty women on neighboring farms who were always saying:

"You must excuse my appearance—I can't do all my work and keep clean." He knew Emily accomplished more than any woman of his acquaintance—yet, he had never known her to be embarrassed by unexpected company. He wondered about it. He hadn't bought her a dress in ten years yet she was always neatly dressed. He looked at her slender brown hands; her carefully dressed hair; her pretty little feet with high arched insteps—and when had he bought her a pair of shoes? He couldn't remember! How did she manage to get her things? He would ask her!

"Emily how do you manage to allers be dressed up? I don't never buy nothin' for you—an' you always seem to have plenty." After his insulting insinuations, the question sounded full of suspicion to the sensitive woman, who raised her dark eyes for one searching moment to his face, ere she answered:

"I have managed, so far, to get things honestly."

"I hain't doubted that, Emily. I was jest wonderin' how you done it," humbly.

(Continued Next Week)